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**Wednesday, August 02, 1967  
Sravana 11, 1889 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Second Session)**



***(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 51-62)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 2, 1967/Sravana 11,  
1889 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Regrouping of Mizo Villages

+

\*1527. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri George Fernandes:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs  
be pleased to state:

(a) how far the scheme of permanent rehabilitation and regrouping of Mizo villages has been worked out; and

(b) whether it has led to a greater satisfaction among the Mizo tribes?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The grouping of about 100 villages within a distance of 10 miles on either side of Vairengte-Aijal-Lungleh Road into 18 centres was completed by 15th February, 1967. The inhabitants of these villages have found the arrangements made for them generally satisfactory and have a greater sense of security than they had in isolated villages.

श्री मधु लिमये : मीजो जिने की जो कुल  
आबादी है उसके कितने ग्रंथ को जो नये

देहात आपने बनाये हैं, सड़कों से दस मील की  
दूरी पर, उनमें बसाया गया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The total population involved in this grouping system is about 44,000. So, it is a question of working out the percentage; it is an arithmetical proposition.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ  
कि उनमें से जो लोग किसानी करते हैं या  
जंगल का अथवा दूसरे काम करते हैं, उनको  
अपने काम के स्थल पर जाने आने के लिये,  
खेती करने के लिये हो या दूसरे काम के लिये,  
क्या साधन सरकार ने उपलब्ध किये हैं,  
और इसके बारे में उनकी जो शिकायतें या  
तकलीफें हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा  
क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Before they came in this grouping system, they had in their lands the method of jhumo cultivation, as it is known, which is rather a temporary cultivation of land for a couple of years and then they shift cultivation. Now, when they have come here, they are being provided land and our intention is to gradually replace this jhumo system of cultivation into some sort of an intensive cultivation system by allowing terracing, etc. For that matter, some technical help is being provided for. But in the meanwhile it was necessary that they should have some sort of a free ration so that they settle in this area.

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरे रोजगार ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About employment, some team would be going from here to find out what other type of

employment can be given to them. It is not only for that purpose but the general purpose of it would be to find out the other programmes of development in this area. Naturally, when they look into certain types of development work, they will, certainly, consider the question of different avenues of employment to be provided for them.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that after the scheme has been chalked out, it is not being acceptable to the hostile Mizos and whether it is a fact that their leader, Lal Denga, who was supposed to have gone outside the country has once again come back in the same area with the help of 50 armed Mizos and that he is opposing the whole thing. What is the truth about it?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** If we are to go by the intentions, the likes and the dislikes of Lal Denga, Lal Denga would like to vacate the Indian administration from there. It is, really speaking, to frustrate the efforts of Lal Denga that this grouping system was undertaken. Lal Denga, according to my information, is still in East Pakistan....

**Shri Hem Barua:** He has come back.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I tell you....

**Mr. Speaker:** He is answering the question; you have better information, perhaps. Let him answer the question.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Naturally, when the people, particularly in a hill area and in a tribal area, are asked to leave their village sites, there would be reluctance and there would be some sort of an unwillingness about it. But in course of time, after overcoming their unwillingness, their resistance, and after a few months, in this grouping system

villages, they also find that this system is to a certain extent satisfactory. One reason is that it certainly gives them improved sense of security.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What I said was that the information which appeared in the paper was that Lal Denga had returned from East Pakistan and was escorted by 50 armed Mizos in that particular area.

**Mr. Speaker:** His information is that he is still in East Pakistan.

**श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज:** मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि करीब 46 हजार लोगों पर रिपूयिंग वाला मामला इस वक्त लागू होता है। इससे यह साबित होता है कि अधिकांश भी जो लोगों के रिहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में कोई कदम सरकार अभी तक नहीं उठा पाई है। मेरा यह ध्यान है कि जब एक तरफ भी जो होस्टाइल्स की ओर उस इलाके में जो अपनी सेना है उन की चकमक चलती रहती है, तो क्या इन 40, 50 हजार लोगों का ही रिहैबिलिटेशन करके सरकार इस समस्या को हल करे सकेगी? दूसरी बात यह कि इसमें कहां तक तथ्य है कि जो रिपूयिंग और रिहैबिलिटेशन का तरीका सरकार ने मीजो इलाके में चलाया है वह दक्षिण वियतनाम में धमरीकी लोग जो उनकी रिपूयिंग कर रहे हैं उसके आधार पर है और उनसे सलाह मशविरा करके और उन के अनुभव को लेकर यहां पर किया जा रहा है?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The only point that he has mentioned is whether we are going to extend the scheme to other areas of Mizo and my answer is, "at present, no", because we had thought of this grouping scheme in three stages and all the three stages have been completed now. The main object of this grouping scheme was to provide more security to these areas where the Mizo rebels were more active. They were active in these areas because through this area the important line of road communication

from Silchar to Aijal and Lungleh passes. Therefore, they had given some sort of a priority for their activities in these areas. It was in order to provide more security to these people and also to provide more security to the communication that the scheme was undertaken.

The other part of the question is whether it has anything to do with what is being done in Vietnam. I am not aware what they do in Vietnam. But there is absolutely no resemblance between what is happening in Vietnam and what is happening in Mizo area. The propositions in these two areas are qualitatively different.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** श्री मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया कि 100 गांवों का वर्गीकरण किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिये, जैसा कि मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वह विशेष किस्म की खेती के आदी थे, जिन को 100 गांवों में बसाया गया है, खेती दी गई है या दूसरे पेशे दिये गये? अगर दिये गये तो उन्हें खेती किस तरह की दी गई, और क्या सहायता दी जा रही है ?

**श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण :** मैंने अभी श्री मधु लिमये के सवाल के जवाब में कहा कि जो कुछ इन्तजाम हो सकता है वह करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। उन्हें जमीन दी जा रही है और जो उनकी खेती का क्षमता का तरीका है उसको बदलने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** May I know whether regrouping of villages has been started in Pawilakher region in Mizo district and if not, will the Government consider it because they are being harassed by the hostile Mizos?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I have said that it is not intended at present to extend it.

**Shri Swell:** The Minister has said that the Mizo villagers in these 18 centres have found the conditions in these centres satisfactory. Now I wonder whether this is a subjective assessment of the situation or it is based on the opinions and statements made by Mizo people and Mizo leaders. If this is based on the statements made by Mizo leaders, I would like to know who are those Mizo leaders and what statements they have made.

Then I was told that many of these centres have been transferred from the administration of Army to the civil administration. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the bad conditions in the centres have further deteriorated after the transfer of the administration to the civil authorities.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No, Sir.

**Shri Swell:** The first part of my question has not been answered.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The first part of his question was whether this statement that we had made was a subjective assessment or an objective assessment. As far as I can see, it is an objective assessment, because whether a man is satisfied or not is really speaking a subjective feeling on the other side. We have not gone by the assessment of any individual leader or any group. This is the result of the observation that we have had through our civil administration and through our contacts with the entire group.

**श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा :** नए वर्गीकरण किये जाने वाले क्षेत्रों में जो परिवार हैं जिन को बसाया जा रहा है उनमें से हर परिवार को कितनी जमीन दी जा रही है और उस जमीन में खेती बाड़ी के क्या साधन उनको दिये जा रहे हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र में क्या पंचायती राज की प्रणाली को भी लागू किया जाएगा ताकि उन लोगों को एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हिस्सा मिल सके और वे सैटिसफाइड फील कर सकें ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I shall answer the latter part of the question first. Really speaking, there is already a panchayat system working in those areas.

As regards the first part of the question, I shall have to wait for further reports on this question about the exact land to be given to the different families etc.

**Shri Hem Barua:** There are reports to the effect that Mr. Laldenga, president of the Mizo National Front, who had been to London with a Pakistani passport under the false name of Lal Khan, has come back after cooling his heels for some time in East Pakistan to the Mizo Hills, and with his coming back there has been intensification of the violent activities by the Mizo hostiles. In that context, may I know whether it is a fact that the Mizo hostiles at present are directing their attacks primarily on the Government offices and also on the regrouped villages, and if so, what steps Government have taken to give protection and security to the regrouped villages from the attacks of the Mizo hostiles, attacks that have been intensified with the ejection of Mr. Laldenga?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** About Laldenga, I have said that it is a fact and it appears to be a fact that he visited the UK....

**Shri Hem Barua:** With a Pakistani passport.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** With a Pakistani passport, he went there, and after having visited some other European countries also, he appears to have come back to East Pakistan.

**Shri Hem Barua:** And the name he took was Lal Khan.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** My information is that he is still in East Pakistan. It is true that these Mizo rebels recently had intensified their activities and they are making the servants of administration their targets because they are trying to break the loyalty of the people to India and that is their main object. So, possibly, they are working in that direction; they are more angry because this grouping system has hurt their strength because they had made use of these villages as the base of their operation and when they found that they were getting out of their control, they seem to have been a little more enraged and they are trying to intensify their activities.

**श्री शशिरंजन :** नागा और मिजो के उपद्रव बढ़ जाने का एक कारण यह भी है कि क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज ने बहुत बड़ा प्रचार वहाँ किया है, वह प्रचार बढ़ गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार यह भी सोचती है कि इस देश में और भी जो धर्म प्रचारक हैं उनको भी सुविधा और प्रोत्साहन मिले ताकि उन क्षेत्रों में जाकर वे प्रचार करें ताकि क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज के प्रचार के माध्यम से वे जो उपद्रव बढ़ गए हैं ये कम हो सकें ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I think it would be wrong to introduce this type of element into the discussion of this matter. But, certainly, as I have said before, some of the foreign missionaries were not a very healthy influence there. But why unnecessarily introduce this element of religion into this matter?

**Shri Hem Barua:** Recently four missionaries had been expelled from Assam.

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** This kind of regrouping of villages is done in two situations, to meet internal commotion as has been done in the Mizo Hills, or to prevent foreign infiltration,

as has been done in Israel. In this country, we are facing a situation of both types. There is internal commotion in some parts of the country and there is external infiltration also taking place on a large-scale. May I know whether on the basis of the experience that has been gained or that might be gained from what has been done in the Mizo Hills and the experience of other countries, particularly Israel, Government will undertake such a regrouping of people on the border areas to prevent infiltration and also to prevent the anti-social elements helping the enemies in those areas?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Regrouping of villages is not a normal pattern of things we can undertake for the whole of the border areas. Wherever it is found necessary and essential and where it is likely to succeed, we can think of it, but this is not the normal pattern of habitation we can undertake for the border areas.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Evidently the Mizo Hills area has been divided into two parts. If I can say that, one part may be called the protected villages and the other part may be called the villages as they were. What steps have been taken to see that the villages as they were before do not lose their sense of security and what additional steps have been taken to give the protected villages an increased sense of security whether through the army or civil administration or through other ways?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not agree with this classification of villages into protected and unprotected. When I say grouping of villages, it does not mean that only they are protected while the other villages are unprotected. That is a wrong classification to make and once this premise is wrong, the whole series of arguments, and inferences based on that are wrong. Naturally in the other areas also security arrangements are made.

**Mr. Speaker:** Question 1528, Shri N. S. Sharma.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** This question pertains to payment to Kalinga Airways, but it is being replied to by the Home Ministry. The payment is made by the Finance Ministry.

**Mr. Speaker:** It relates to air-dropping.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Air-dropping is under the Ministry of Defence. How does the Home Ministry come in?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** Because we deal with NEFA and those areas.

#### Payments to Kalinga Airways

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\*1528. **Shri N. S. Sharma:**  
**Shri Shree Gopal Saboo:**  
**Shri Brij Bhusham Lal:**  
**Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:**  
**Shri Sharda Nand:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of more than rupees one crore has been paid to the Kalinga Airways provisionally;

(b) whether Government have not finalised payments for over six years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. During the period from May, 1960 to March, 1966 provisional payment of a sum of Rs. 1,53,55,648/- has been made to M/s Kalinga Airlines (Private) Ltd. as per clause 7(b) of the first two contracts with the Company and clause 7(c) of the third contract.

Provisional payment made during first two contracts with Kalinga Airlines (Private) Ltd. from May, 1960 to June, 1964 could not be finalised due to absence of provision in the contracts for determination of average timings in respect of Sectors

where IAC, IAF or Indamar Company did not fly prior to May, 1960.

As regards the third contract, notification of average timings was delayed due to necessity for checking records of Director, Supply & Transport, Nefa with Air Traffic Control records, and absence of provision in the contract for determining the average timings for new sectors which came into operation after 1st July, 1964.

The average timings have since been notified but the Company has not accepted the calculations of the NEFA Administration and wants the dispute to be referred to Arbitration.

**श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :** कलिंग एयरलाइज को भुगतान करने से पहले क्या इस बात की जांच कर ली गई थी कि यह जो भुगतान किया जा रहा है या किया जाना चाहिये था, कोई बीजू पटनायक के नाम पर घोटाला तो हमके पहले नहीं हो चुका था ?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** मैंने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि यह प्राविजनल पेमेंट क्लाज 7(बी) और क्लाज 7(सी) के अनुसार जो कांट्रैक्ट में थीं किया गया था और इसलिए किया गया था क्योंकि मामला साफ नहीं था कांट्रैक्ट की ड्राफ्टिंग में जो खराबी थी उसके कारण। इसलिए प्राविजनल पेमेंट करना पड़ा। उसके बाद जब हम लोगों ने इसको फाइनलाइज करने की कोशिश की तब कम्पनी ने कहा कि आपने जिस हिसाब से फाइनलाइज किया है वह ठीक नहीं है और कहा कि जो एक आर्बिट्रेशन की क्लाज है उसके अनुसार मामले को आर्बिट्रेशन में दे दिया जाना चाहिये। इस मामले को जो मद्रास के एक्स-वीफ जस्टिस हैं श्री राज मन्नार उनके पास आर्बिट्रेशन के लिए सौंप दिया गया है। वह अपना काम जल्दी ही शुरू करने वाले हैं।

**श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :** जब यह मामला आर्बिट्रेशन को सौंप दिया गया

था, तो ऐसी हालत में यह डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान क्यों कर दिया गया ?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** इसी प्रश्न को आर्बिट्रेशन को सौंपा गया है।

**श्री बृज भवण लाल :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कलिंग एयरवेज की सर्विसेज के बारे में बहुत सीरियस एलीगेशन्स हैं और इस मामले को एन्क्वायरी के लिए रैफर कर दिया गया है, तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि जब तक उस एन्क्वायरी की रिपोर्ट न आ जाये और कोई फाइनल डिसिजन न हो जाये, तब तक उस को और कोई पेमेंट न की जाये।

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** और पैसा देने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है, क्योंकि हम लोगों का ख्याल है कि पहले जितना पैसा दिया गया है, वह जरूरत से ज्यादा है।

**श्री शारदानन्द :** अभी मन्त्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि कलिंग एयरवेज ने पंच फंसला करने का मुझाब दिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है—क्या सरकार इसके लिए तैयार है।

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** मैंने जवाब में बताया है कि यह मामला पंच फंसले को सौंप दिया गया है और डा० राजमन्नार अपना काम शुरू करने वाले हैं।

**श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या सरकार के पास कोई हिसाब है, जिससे यह मामला हो कि कलिंग एयरवेज का रेट क्या था और उस का ठेका खत्म करने के बाद आई० ए० एफ० को जो यह काम दिया गया है, उसका खर्च या रेट क्या है और यदि आई० ए० एफ० का रेट अधिक है, तो फिर पहला ठेका छुड़ाने का क्या मतलब है। क्या यह एयर ड्राफ्टिंग का काम आई० ए० एफ० को दिया जायेगा या यह काम करने के लिए कोई प्रायोजनाइजेशन स्थापित की जायेगी ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी ने इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया था और उसकी सिफारिश थी कि इस तरह का आवश्यक काम किसी प्राइवेट कम्पनी को न दिया जाये। चूंकि सरकार ने पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी की सिफारिश को मान लिया है, इसलिए सरकार द्वारा यह तय किया गया है कि एक पब्लिक सैक्टर कम्पनी इस काम को करने के लिए बनाई जाए और जब तक वह कम्पनी न बने, तब तक यह काम आई० ए० एफ० करे। इसलिए 1 जुलाई से आई० ए० एफ० ने यह काम अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। पब्लिक सैक्टर कम्पनी बनाने के सम्बन्ध में सोच-विचार चल रहा है। जहां तक खर्च का सवाल है, साधारण रूप से यह कहा जा सकता है कि एयर क्रॉस के द्वारा जो काम होता है, उसमें खर्च ज्यादा ही होगा। लेकिन इसके बारे में इस वक्त निश्चित रूप से कुछ कहना मुश्किल है।

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Besides their valuable recommendation that the air dropping operations should not be handed over to a private company, the Public Accounts Committee have further recommended that a sum of Rs. 32 lakhs has been overpaid and that has not been adjusted as yet towards the air dropping operations. In view of the fact that Mr. Biju Patnaik is the proprietor of the Kalinga Airways, and in view of the fact that in reply to several questions it has been revealed in this House that he owes income-tax in the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs whereas his assets are only Rs. 26 lakhs...

**An hon. Member:** Rs. 20 lakhs.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** ... may I know what steps are being taken to realise these dues since negotiations are going on with the Nepalese Airways to sell these aircraft and to liquidate the Kalinga Airways?

**Mr. Speaker:** You want the Home Minister to answer this?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** They have made the payment, they are responsible.

**Mr. Speaker:** For payment they are responsible, not for income-tax.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** As far as the question of overpayment is concerned, I have already stated that that matter has been referred to the arbitrator for his decision.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** By that time the company would not be there.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** So far as recovery of income-tax is concerned, the Ministry of Finance deals with it.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** My point was that the company was being liquidated and the aircraft are being sold; by the time the arbitrator gives a decision, there may not be any Kalinga Airways.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** The Ministry of Finance are looking into that matter.

**Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:** Since the pilots of the Kalinga Airways had done an excellent job of air dropping during the Chinese aggression.. (Interruption.) will the government see that these pilots are not left without jobs and that their services are utilised in the proposed new service?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** The pilots who served in the NEFA area were really doing a very hazardous job. When the new public sector company is formed, it will screen the old personnel of the Kalinga airlines to find if those people would be suitable for the job and those who are found suitable would be considered for absorption. But it has not yet been settled what will be the form of air dropping operations after the Air Force gives it up.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** May I know whether the government considered



at the time of settling these matters to secure the interest of the employees, especially the terms of service and the terms of job security?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** I have already said that when the new company is formed, this will be definitely considered.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** About the overpayment of Rs. 1 crore and odd, the Minister says that it had been referred to arbitration. This payment was being made from 1960 to 1965. I want to know why in the next payment this was not detected and who was responsible for the lacuna in the contract for which arbitration is sought at this stage? By the time it is over, Kalinga airways also will have been liquidated. Not only is income-tax due from the company but income-tax due by the employees had been taken by the Kalinga airlines and had not been paid to the Government. When is this committee appointed to go into the entire affair according to the minutes of the P.A.C. submitting its report?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** The Public Accounts Committee went into great details about the overpayment. They have made some recommendations about it and we are proceeding to that recommendation. (*Interruptions*). I have already said that the ministry of finance are looking into the matter of income-tax recovery and I am sure that they will take due care to see that no action is taken by this company to fritter away its assets so that the recovery of income-tax later on will become difficult. The technical committee which was going into the formation of a public sector concern submitted its report and it is under consideration; I have already said that it is about the formation of a corporation.

**Shri Sradhakar Supakar:** Is it a fact that the operations by the Air Force are proving costlier than Kalinga Airways and if so when will

this new public sector company be formed?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** I have already said that it is under consideration. We have recently heard from the Air Force also that they are also considering the possibility of taking over the air dropping operations on a permanent basis rather than forming a public corporation. All these matters are at present under consideration.

**Shri Indrajai Gupta:** In view of the fact that it is not a desirable idea that the resources of the Indian Air Force should be diverted for an indefinite period to this work—it is being done now because there is no other go but there are some disturbing reports; I do not know how far they are correct; there have been some accidents in the last one month in these air dropping operations—may I know what steps are being taken to expedite the setting up of whatever public sector corporation or company it may be? The hon. Minister said a little while ago very casually "इसके बारे में सोचा जा रहा है।" I want to know whether any concrete scheme has been formulated and how long will it take to implement it. Is it to be done indefinitely by the Air Force?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** It has already been answered here. It is not a question of casualness in this matter. We have already formulated our scheme which is under consideration. This operation has only been taken up by the Air Force from 1st July and we propose to set up new arrangements by the end of this year. A time-limit has also been set up, but recently we have heard again from the Indian Air Force that they are giving second thoughts to this problem, whether they should themselves undertake this air-dropping operation on a permanent basis. All these matters are at present under consideration of the Government, and we shall very soon take a decision about this.

**Shri N. K. Sanghi:** The dispute is is that the provisional payment has not been finalised. May I know from the hon. Minister what exactly is the point of dispute, in determining the payment for the average time, between the contractor and the Government?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Clauses 7(a) and 7(b) of the Contract stipulated that the average timing of the flight will be determined with regard to the time taken by the Indian Air Force, the Airlines Corporation and Indamer Co., but in the airdropping operations. Kalinga Airlines had to make the airdropping in various other sectors where any of these three lines had not undertaken airdropping before. So, the comparative figures for the time taken for airdropping were not available and that is why the provisional payments had to be made till we determine a firm basis on which these payments could later on be finalised. And because of this, the dispute has arisen. The Government submitted a formula for payment, but the company did not accept it, and because of this difference of opinion, the matter has been referred to the arbitrator, as was provided in the terms of the contract.

**श्री रवि राय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात साफ़ है कि कलिंग एयरवेज के मालिक बीजू पटनायक थे तथा चीन के आक्रमण के समय कम्बल तथा दूसरा सामान जो जर्मनी से भी आया था, हमारे सैनिकों को भेजने का काम इसके द्वारा किया गया था, लेकिन वह सामान लखनऊ तथा कलकत्ता के काला बाजारों में बेचा गया। इसके लिये जो भी जिम्मेदार हैं, उसका लेखा-जोखा पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी ने भी किया था, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये जो जिम्मेदार थे उनको दण्ड देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन के सब प्रीजम्पशन्स गलत हैं। पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी ने जो सिफारिश की थी,

वे सब हमने मान ली हैं और हम उसी के अनुसार काम करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें देर करने की जो भी बात होती है, उसको हम एवाएड करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि जल्द से जल्द नया नया इन्तजाम हो जाय। . . . (व्यवधान) . .

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Is it not a fact that the pilots have offered their services to the Government to work under the public sector and have assured that they will work in such a way that whereby the Government will not suffer any loss?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Yes, Sir, the pilots have offered their services and it is under consideration.

**श्री रवि राय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामूनी सवाल नहीं है, यह देश के साथ विश्वासघात का सवाल है।

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि कलिंग एयरवेज को तीन-चार सालों में जो डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का ओवर पेमेंट हुआ, उसकी इन्डिविजुअल रेस्पोंसिबिलिटी फिक्स करने के लिये कि कौन आफिसर इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है, क्या कोई इन्वॉयरी की है ? अगर की है तो उसकी फाइन्डिंग क्या है, अगर नहीं की तो क्यों नहीं की ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का ओवर पेमेंट नहीं हुआ है, डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का टोटल पेमेंट हुआ है, उसमें थोड़ा सा ओवर पेमेंट है . . .

**श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :** दो-चार वैसे या चार-छः आने इतना ही है क्या ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** यह अपोजीशन मेम्बरों ने ही बतलाया है और पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है,

जो पढ़ना जानते हैं, वह उस को पढ़ सकते हैं। जहाँ तक सवाल इंडिविजुअल रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी का है, उस बारे में भी पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है...

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भबौरिया : जो पढ़ना जानते हैं, वह पढ़ सकते हैं, यह कहने का इन को अधिकार नहीं है, इन को शब्द वापस लेने चाहियें।... (उपस्थित)...

**Mr. Speaker:** There is nothing wrong in that.

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी ने इस प्रश्न पर बहुत विस्तार से विचार किया है और उन्होंने इस के ऊपर जो प्रतिवेदन सरकार को दिया है, उस पर हमने पूर्ण रूप से विचार करके निर्णय लिया है। जहाँ तक व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी का सवाल है, उस पर भी पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी ने विचार किया था और उसके ऊपर उन्होंने जो जो विचार दिये हैं, वे हमने सब मंजूर कर लिये हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सवाल किया था कि क्या किसी अफसर को सजा दी गई है—इसका इन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी की जांच में किसी इंडिविजुअल अफसर को दोषी नहीं ठहराया गया है, इसलिये उन के दोषी ठहराने का सवाल ही नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सभी लोग दोषी हैं, एक दो अफसरों का सवाल नहीं है।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** The The PAC has gone into this question only very recently. The question is, before that, whether Government themselves made an enquiry as to how this overpayment was made whether

any official was responsible and whether he has been punished.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** I have already explained that provisional payments were made without any firm basis. When the audit report came, this matter came to the notice of the Government. The Public Accounts Committee also were seized of this matter and they were enquiring into it. So, a separate enquiry by the Government was not necessary. Whatever report they gave, we have accepted it and taken action.

**Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:** The hon. Finance Minister told the Rajya Sabha the other day that Mr. Patnaik's income-tax arrears cannot be met from the resources available from him. But now the Home Minister says that he is proceeding with the enquiry. There is something fishy about it. I want a categorical answer as to what action Government has taken to safeguard the interests of Government so far as the realisation of the overpayment of Rs. 32 lakhs is concerned? If Mr. Patnaik alienates or sells the other assets, what will happen?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** These are two separate matters. One is the question of overpayment. As I said, this has been referred to Dr. R. Jamannar for arbitration, according to the terms of the contract. The second question is about recovery of income-tax due. As I said—the hon. member has corroborated my statement—the Finance Ministry are looking into the matter and taking the necessary action.

**Representation from the Late Nizam's Daughter for Share in his Property**

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\*1529. **Shri George Fernandes:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:**  
**Shri Onkar Singh:**  
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**  
**Shri J. H. Patel:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri M. R. Krishna:**

**Will the Minister of Home Affairs**

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the late Nizam of Hyderabad had left a will regarding the distribution of his wealth and property among his heirs;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from Princess Shahzadi Pasha against the present Nizam alleging, that she had been denied her rightful share in her father's property; and

(c) whether there is any truth in the report that the present Nizam was chosen as successor by the late Nizam under pressure from the Central Government?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Government are not aware of the late Nizam having left a will.

(b) No such representation has been received.

(c) The successor of the late Nizam is the person recognised as such by the President under clause (22) of Article 366 of the Constitution.

**श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, (सी) का जो उत्तर इन्होंने दिया है, वह उस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि :

"whether there is any truth in the report that the present Nizam was chosen as successor by the late Nizam under pressure from the Central Government."

श्रीर मन्त्री महोदय का जो उत्तर है, वह यह है कि जो आज का निजाम है, उन को राष्ट्रपति ने मान्यता दी है। प्रश्न कुछ और है, उत्तर कुछ और आया है। इस प्रश्न का पहले ठीक उत्तर दिया जाय, उसके बाद हम अपना प्रश्न पूछ सकेंगे।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The answer, really speaking, to this part of the question is "No". But I gave a positive answer instead of giving a negative answer. I said it is the

authority of the President to appoint the successor. The Nizam has no authority to appoint his successor. I replied in a positive way. He does not understand the positive way.

**Shri Piloo Mody:** Does the President appoint your successor also?

**श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज :** मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय के पास ऐसी भी कोई रपट आई है कि अब जो निजाम हैं उन्होंने पुराने निजाम की बेटों का जों भी हिस्सा रहा उनके पिता की जायदाद में, उसको देने से इंकार करके उनको घर से निकाल कर तमाम जायदाद से अलग कर दिया है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** As I said, I have read something about it in the Press. I have also information that a daughter of the ex Nizam has gone in a writ petition to the High Court. Beyond that I have no information with me. If she has any legal rights etc....

**Shri Ranga:** Has he only one daughter?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I will require notice for that.

**An hon. Member:** The hon. Minister is in charge.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not in charge of the Nizam's family but of the Home Department of the Government of India.

**श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज :** मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि अब जो निजाम है, जिन को राष्ट्रपति की ओर से मान्यता दी गई है, उनकी ओर से जो काम इस वक्त हो रहा है उसके बारे में मेरा प्रश्न है। तारीख अर्थात् कल मद्रास के "हिन्दू" प्रखबार में छप कर आया है कि निजाम ने तमाम राजाओं महाराजाओं को इकट्ठा करने का काम शुरू किया है। मैं जामना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को इस

वात की जानकारी है कि निजाम की श्रीर से तमाम राजाओं, महाराजाओं को प्रीवी पसेज के मामले में संगठित करने के सम्बन्ध में काम चालू है और इसमें काबीना के सदस्य महाराजा काश्मीर भी निजाम के साथ सलाह मशविरा करके लौट आये हैं ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Well, Sir, this is a free country. The hon. Member is a trade unionist. The princes also have a right to have their own trade union.

**श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज :** काश्मीर के महाराजा के बारे में, जो कि काबीना के सदस्य हैं, मेरा प्रश्न था ।

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise out of this. He cannot bring in every Maharaja in a supplementary.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन समाचारों की ओर गया है जिन में बताया गया है कि वर्तमान निजाम के द्वारा, जिन को राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त है, काफी धन तुर्किस्तान तथा अन्य देशों को ले जाया गया है ? यदि हां, तो कितना ले जाया गया है और उसको रोकने के लिये सरकार ने कौनसा कदम उठाया है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Well, Sir, I have heard some allegations on this point. As far as I could make enquiries those allegations are not yet confirmed. But, naturally, the necessary steps to make enquiries in this matter have been taken.

**Shri J. H. Patel:** In view of the fact that this poor daughter of one of the richest men in the country has been denied her legitimate right to succeed to the property of her father, is it not an action which is against the constitutional provision which does not discriminate against sex? If she has to get her grievances redressed legally in a court of law it would cost her money and it would also take some more time. What would this Government do to help her to assert her right and save a woman from her distress?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I have sympathies for all people in trouble and, naturally we have sympathies for unmarried daughters and widowed wives. There is no doubt about it. But I really do not know what I can do. Firstly, there is no representation with me. Secondly, even if the representation comes, unless I have got the legal authority to act, how can I act.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरा प्रश्न इससे सम्बन्धित है, लेकिन बहुत ही साधारण प्रश्न है ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Evidently, it is not connected with the main question. That is why he is prefacing his supplementary.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** बिल्कुल सम्बन्धित है । लेकिन साधारण है और ऐसी सभी लड़कियों के बारे में है । पिछले कुछ महीनों में मेरे पास जो छोटे भाई कहिये, छोटी बहनें कहिये, राजाओं के परिवारों की, उनकी कुछ चिट्ठियां आई हैं । अभी अभी जो चिट्ठी आई है उसको मैंने गृह-मन्त्री जी के पास भेजा है । उन चिट्ठियों में दो तीन लोगों ने मुझ से कहा है कि जो प्राइमो-जेनिचर का मिशन चलता है उसके अनुसार जी भी सहूलियतें हैं वह बड़े लड़कों को मिलती हैं । जो उनकी बहनें होती हैं, छोटी बहनें या जो उनके भाई होते हैं उनको कोई अधिकार में हिंसा नहीं मिलता है । उन्होंने मुझ से पूछा है कि आप पचासों लोगों के मामले उठाते रहते हैं, तो हम लोग जो पीड़ित हैं, मैं तौलनिक दृष्टि से कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि मैं तो खुद ही प्रीवी पसेज और विरोधाधिकार आदि को खत्म करने के पक्ष में हूँ, लेकिन जब तक वह चल रहा है तब तक तौलनिक दृष्टि से जो छोटे भाई या छोटी बहनें पीड़ित हैं उनके बारे में कह रहा हूँ, क्या गृह मन्त्री उनके बारे में कुछ करेंगे ? मैंने तो अपना फर्ज भरा किया क्योंकि वह चाहते थे कि मैं इसको उठाऊँ । मैंने उठा दिया

है। (अव्यय) माननीय सदस्य समझे नहीं, वह अपने निजी कोष से भ्रष्टाचारियों को त्रिप्त नहीं दे रहे हैं।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Anybody in difficulties is naturally entitled to sympathies.

**श्री मधु लिमये:** कानून से नहीं, बात-चीत से।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Anybody who approaches the Home Minister is entitled to and deserves the sympathy and in this matter also one should do what one can do in sympathy. But I do not know what I can do in law. I am warning Shri Madhu Limaye that in this matter because he has started taking representations from people in distress . . .

**श्री मधु लिमये:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी गलतफहमी हो रही है। मैं सभी प्रीवी पसेज खत्म करने के हक में हूँ, लेकिन तौलनिक दृष्टि से जो पीड़ित रहते हैं उनके प्रति मेरी महानुभूति रहती है।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Therefore, I am warning him that in future others may also approach him.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Presidential Order has merely made Mukhram Jah to get the privy purse in order to maintain the sons, daughters, shahabzadas, zananas and the relatives. But the Home Ministry has gone a step further in asking the State Government to help with the assistance of the police to hand over even the private property of the Nizam which the present Mukhram Jah has inherited, while the sons, daughters and other relatives who are constitutionally empowered to inherit that property have been denied. It is supposed that the Nizam at the time of his death was the richest man in the world having over 1600 crores.

**Mr. Speaker:** Thank you for the information. But what is the question?

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** I am asking a very relevant question. I want to know whether the Home Ministry has taken any inventory of the jewellery, property concealed or unconcealed wealth of the Nizam. If they had not done so, what were the reasons that forced the Government of India and the State Government not to take any inventory of his wealth?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I think, I should give some information on this point because there is some sort of a misconception about this matter. After it was decided as to what was the private property, a proper inventory of the jewellery and other estates of the Nizam was made. A major part of this jewellery is covered by a trust on which there is a representative of the Government and all the jewellery which is covered by this particular trust is in a bank of Bombay.

**Mr. Speaker:** His other question was whether the other shareholders, sons and daughters, were not given their share.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** It is not a question of his private property. Who is entitled to a share in the private property we cannot decide here.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** Why did you allow the police . . .

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** On that matter I have no information. If you ask me a specific question, I will find out.

**श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री:** श्री माननीय मन्त्री जी ने श्री हुकम चन्द कठवार्य के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि हम को कोई इस प्रकार की जानकारी नहीं मिली है कि कुछ मूल्यवान् हीरे जवाहरात निजाम के विदेश जा रहे हैं, लेकिन फिर भी हम इस बात की जानकारी ले रहे हैं कि . . .

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : यह नहीं कहा है । यह कहा है कि there are allegations of such matters. This information has been conveyed to the Finance Ministry and necessary steps to check up this matter have been taken.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जब आप इस बात को जानते हैं कि . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Lakshmi-Kanthamma.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न तो हो जाने दीजिये ।

Shrimati Lakshmi-Kanthamma: The State has to protect the weak. The Nizam's successor has to get the privy purse but the private property has to be shared according to by all the heirs. So . . .

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This again is a wrong thing. When a successor is decided upon, he does not become entitled merely to the privy purse but he also succeeds to the private property which is declared as the private property of the ruler.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न तो हुआ नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: You asked something and he answered something. How does the Chair come into the picture? Between you there was a dialogue. I thought, there was a question and it was answered. Professor Ranga.

Shri Ranga: In view of the statement made by the Home Minister that he would like to look into all these things with proper sympathy and also after making proper inquiries, may I make a suggestion that in view of the fact that our Speaker happened to be twice the Chief Minister and also Deputy Chief Minister in this place and has had a lot of experience about all those things, he would be good enough to consult him before he comes to any decision in regard to

how to help all these minors and other people associated with the late Nizam?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no question of my consulting anybody.

Shri B. Barua: It is interesting to find that parts (a) and (b) of the question relate to a litigation between the grand-daughter of the Nizam and her brother. Will the Government assure that if a question is put with regard to litigation between two common men it will be admitted?

Mr. Speaker: They are not brother and sister.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सरकार को यह मालूम है कि राजे महाराजे जब विदेश की यात्रा करते हैं तो हवाई अड्डों पर उनके सामान की चेकिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं है जबकि दूसरे यात्रियों की है । ऐसी स्थिति में वर्तमान निजाम जिन का अन्तिकांश समय तुर्की में व्यतीत होता है उनके ससुराल वहाँ होने के कारण और जब वह वहाँ आते जाते हैं तो उनके सामान में मूल्यवान् हीरे जवाहरात निजाम के नहीं जा रहे हैं, इस की चेकिंग के लिए गृह मन्त्रालय ने क्या व्यवस्था की है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is exactly what I said. When I receive some allegation—even the hon. Members once sent me an allegation of this type—naturally, I will have to send this information to the relevant administrative machinery. That relevant administrative machinery is the Finance Ministry.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: The Minister was kind enough to say that some of the jewellery of the late Nizam has been put under a charitable trust.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Not charitable trust.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: It is put under a trust and the Government representative is also associated with

that. May I know whether Government is in possession of any facts that these trusts are being misused and that they are not being given to the people for whom they are intended, say, for instance, sons and grandsons of the Nizam?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The hon. Member is again mixing it up. I said about one specific trust. The Nizam has made many trusts. But I made a reference to the trust under which jewellery is kept in a Bombay Bank. I am only making a reference to that trust. I am not making reference to other trusts. I have no information about other trusts.

**S. Cs. and S.Ts. in Central Government Departments**

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\*1530. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri George Fernandes:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey of the jobs held by the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in various Central Government Departments so as to determine which Departments are lagging behind in carrying out Government's Policy of bringing S. C. and S. T. share in the services upto 17 per cent; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

Reservations have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only in vacancies in services and posts filled by direct recruitment and also in vacancies in Class III and IV posts filled by promotion by selection or through departmental competitive

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examination in grades to which there is no direct recruitment whatever. The quota of reservation has thus to be observed in vacancies as and when they occur in services and posts filled by direct recruitment and in services and posts filled by promotion to the extent reservation is permissible in such posts. There is no quota fixed for representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes vis-a-vis the total number of employees in a grade or service or a Ministry/Department etc. Also, in Ministries/Departments, attached and subordinate offices, vacancies in posts are filled by methods other than direct recruitment or promotion, e.g. by deputation or permanent transfer. When vacancies are filled by deputation or permanent transfer, no reservations have been prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is also no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in vacancies in Class I and II posts filled by promotion. Viewed in this light, it would not be correct to expect that the strength of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a Ministry/Department Attached Office/Subordinate Office would bear the same percentage as has been prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in vacancies filled by direct recruitment or, where applicable, by promotion. However, a Working Group headed by Shri M. R. Yardi, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, has recently been set up to examine the questions of (i) improving the recruitment of Scheduled Caste personnel in Government services at the Centre and in the States, and (ii) greater efforts for resettlement of Scheduled Castes landless labour on such land as may be available for cultivation.

Also, the Directorate General of Employment and Training is engaged on a survey intended to study the absorption of Scheduled Caste candidates, sponsored in the past few months, by Employment Exchanges, against reserved vacancies in Central and State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings. This survey is



being conducted at the instance of the Working Group mentioned above. On receipt of the Report of the Study Group, the question of devising measures to increase the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services will be considered.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** जो लिखित उत्तर हम को दिया गया है उसमें मेरे प्रश्न के पहले हिस्से का कोई जवाब ही नहीं है। मैंने प्रश्न किया है :

"whether Government have conducted any survey of the jobs held by the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in various Central Government Departments so as to determine which Departments are lagging behind in carrying out Government's policy . . .".

उन्होंने कोई तौलनिक अध्ययन नहीं किया है, न उसके नतीजे हमारे सामने रखे हैं। मैंने प्रश्न का नोटिस अप्रैल में दिया था। अगर वह समय चाहते हैं तो बाद में रखिये, मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

**Mr. Speaker:** He will answer it; you put your supplementaries.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इसमें मेरा पूरक प्रश्न बरत हो जाएगा।

**Mr. Speaker:** You will not get even this chance the next day.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई भ्रवधि निश्चित की है साल, दो साल या चार साल की जिस भ्रवधि में साढ़े सतरह प्रतिशत का, केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरियों में, जिनका प्रत्यक्ष चयन होता है, इनका क़ोटा पूरा हो सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस उद्देश्य को हासिल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कोई इस तरह की भ्रवधि निश्चित करेगी ?

**Shri K. S. Ramaswamy:** First of all, I want to say that it is not 17 per cent but only 12½ per cent in the case of Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent in the case of Scheduled Tribes.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** गृह मन्त्री जवाब दें तो अच्छा हो। कुछ समय में नहीं आ रहा है।

**Shri K. S. Ramaswamy:** There is no machinery by which we can gather this information because different types of recruitment are made . . .

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इनको छुट्टी दीजिये। गृह मंत्री उत्तर दें। मेरा सवाल पेचीदा है। गृह मन्त्री उत्तर दें।

**Shri K. S. Ramaswamy:** In the case of direct recruitment, it is 12 per cent in the case of Class III and Class IV; the reservation is made by selection in the case of promotion, and also, there is selection by competitive examination . . . (Interruptions).

**श्री हुकम चन्व कट्टवाय :** इनके लिए क्लाम खोली जाए।

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. After all, you must be considerate to the new Minister; allow him to answer it.

**Shri K. S. Ramaswamy:** . . . and also, vacancies are filled up by permanent transfer or deputation. This filling up of vacancies is not in proportion to the reservation that is made. There may be some differences . . .

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरा प्रश्न क्या था ?

**Mr. Speaker:** The other Minister is clarifying it.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** May I supplement the answer given by my hon. colleague? The hon. Member asked whether we have fixed a time limit

for filling up the vacancies which have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the direct recruitment. We have fixed no such time limit.

Our efforts are to progressively fill these vacancies and we are succeeding in it. I could give figures which would show that from year to year the recruitment in these reserved vacancies is improving and our efforts are to improve that, so that very soon we are able to fill all these vacancies with scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, कमिशनर ने अपनी रपट में कहा है :

"...the non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is put forward as a reason for non-recruitment on so many occasions, that this has become a major issue and requires to be probed into in detail."

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक कि आप अवधि निश्चित नहीं करेंगे इस मकसद को कभी आप हासिल नहीं कर पायेंगे, इसलिए मेहरबानी करके यह बताइए कि अवधि निश्चित करेंगे या नहीं ?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा कि अभी कोई अवधि निश्चित नहीं की है और अवधि निश्चित करने में जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं वह भी माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है इसलिए हम लोग चाहते हुए भी अभी कोई अवधि निश्चित करने में समर्थ नहीं हुए हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा जल्दी से जल्दी रिजर्वर्ड कैटेगरी में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को भर्ती कर सकें इसके लिए हम तरह तरह के प्रयत्न और भी करते जा रहे हैं।

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question Hour is over. Short Notice Question.

**Shri Pahadia:** This is a very important question. Some more time should be allowed.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question Hour is over. He may sit down. He happens to be the Secretary of the Party. He cannot boss over like that. Even the Secretary of the Party will have to sit down.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक प्रार्थना है। आप को यह अधिकार है पांचक मिनट बढ़ाने का। नियमों में दिया हुआ है। उसका इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं आप।

**Mr. Speaker:** No, no. We are going to discuss this for seven hours, and not for one or two hours, in the coming few days. By extending the time by two minutes, nothing is going to be done. A responsible Member like the Secretary of a Party should not do this.

**Shri Pahadia:** The Home Minister is sitting here, but the Deputy Minister has replied. Is it proper?

**Mr. Speaker:**

## RE. SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

**Mr. Speaker:** Short Notice Question. Shri Virendrakumar Shah.... He is not present. Shri Giriraj Meghrajji Dhrangadhra....He is also not present.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Entry of Tibetans in U.P.

\*1531. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwari:**  
**Shri Ram Kishan:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news pub-

lished in Patriot dated the 13th July, 1967 under the heading 'entry of Tibetans confirmed by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in the U.P. Assembly'—that Tibetans have entered into Indian territory through Mana Pass and they were seen near-about Chamouli; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Government have seen the news item published in 'Patriot' dated 30th July, 1967.

(b) The Government are vigilant about the implications of this development and all necessary steps to safeguard the security of the country are being taken.

### इण्डिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी

\* 1532. श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री अ० कु० किष्कु :

श्री श० ना० माइती :

श्री त्रिविध कुमार चौधरी :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लन्दन स्थित इण्डिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी को भारत को सौंपने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है तथा इसे भारत को सौंपने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं;

(ख) इस मामले को शीघ्र हल करने के लिये भारत सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या इस मामले के बारे में भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच हुआ करार अभी लागू है अथवा उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :** (क)

भारत सरकार ने इस प्रश्न के निर्णय के लिए न्यायाधिकरण पर लागू होने वाले कानून के सम्बन्ध में ब्रिटिश सरकार के प्रस्ताव को मान लिया है। पाकिस्तान सरकार का निर्णय अभी तक नहीं मिला है।

(ख) इसके शीघ्र निघटारे के लिये ब्रिटिश सरकार के साथ हर प्रकार का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जी हाँ, पहले वही गए के अलावा, लागू किए जाने वाले कानून के बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार के निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

**Development of land in Kalkaji, Delhi for displaced persons from East Pakistan**

\* 1533. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the land at Kalkaji, Delhi for the settlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan has been fully developed and made ready for allotment;

(b) if not, how much of it has been developed;

(c) when the remaining land is proposed to be developed and allotted;

(d) whether land will be allotted through D. P. Associations, Cooperatives or individuals; and

(e) the conditions for allotment?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):**

(a) to (e). An area of about 218 acres is being developed for a colony for allotment of plots to the D.Ps. from East Pakistan who had migrated before 1st April, 1958. Two pockets of 4 acres and 1.5 acres approximately are under unauthorised occupation and the remaining area is being developed. Approximately 75% of the development works have been completed and the remaining works are expected to be completed within about a year's time. The plots will be allotted by drawing lots, individually by Government to such Displaced Persons who migrated from East Pakistan before 1st April, 1958, are gainfully employed in Delhi and have no house or plot in their names or in the name of their members of family. The premium will be charged on the basis of actual cost of acquisition and development which is estimated at about Rs. 30/- per square yard. The amount will be recovered at the rate of 20% as initial deposit and the balance in four annual equal instalments together with interest. Ground-rent will be charged at 3% of the amount of premium.

#### U.S. Equipment for Education

- \*1534. **Shri A. K. Kisku:**  
**Shri S. N. Maiti:**  
**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:**  
**Shri Ramavatar Shastri:**  
**Shri K. M. Madhukar:**  
**Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2480 on the 14th June, 1967, and state:

(a) whether Government have any specific institutions in view where the

money received from the U.S. Government will be utilised; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Tri-guna Sen):** (a) and (b). The loan will be utilised for the import of scientific and technical equipment, teaching aids, etc. needed by university science departments, technical institutes and other scientific institutions. The list of all such institutions is being prepared in consultation with the University Grants Commission, National Council of Educational Research and Training and other organisations.

#### P.M.'s. visit to Orissa

\*1535. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1021 on the 31st May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the State Government have since completed the enquiry into the matter relating to the security arrangements for the Prime Minister during her visit to Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) and (b). The details of the enquiry by the State Government are still awaited.

#### Indo-U.S. Education Foundation

- \*1536. **Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:**  
**Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:**  
**Shri A. Sreedharan:**  
**Shri Mangalathumadom:**  
**Shri P. Gopalan:**  
**Shrimati Susela Gopalan:**  
**Shri Umanath:**  
**Shri K. Ramani:**  
**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**  
**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:**  
**Shri C. K. Chakrapani:**  
**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**  
**Shri Bodabrata Barua:**

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:  
 Shri Rabi Ray:  
 Shri M. Meghachandra:  
 Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:  
 Shri Atam Das:  
 Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:  
 Shri Y. S. Kushwah:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:  
 Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath:  
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
 Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:  
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:  
 Shri Marandi:  
 Shri R. R. Singh Deo:  
 Shri D. N. Deb:  
 Shri D. Amat:  
 Shri G. C. Naik:  
 Shri E. K. Nayanar:  
 Shri Gunanand Thakur:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2415 on the 14th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the proposal of an Indo-U.S. Foundation has again been revived;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this respect?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (c). There have been no further developments since the matter was briefly discussed with the U.S. Ambassador in May last.

सिहाड़ जेल में सत्याग्रहियों के साथ  
 दुर्व्यवहार

\*1537. श्री मोलू प्रसाद :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री जे० एच० पटेल :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को योग्य विरोधी आन्दोलन में भाग लेने वाले सत्याग्रहियों के

साथ तिहाड़ जेल में हुए दुर्व्यवहार के सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत मिली है तथा उन्हें जब भी छोड़ा गया तब दूर जंगलों में ले जाकर छोड़ा गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसा कार्यवाही सरकार की नीति के अनुरूप है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या जेल अधिकारी ऐसा अपनी ही मर्जी से करते हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (ङ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Tribal Culture Research Institute

\*1539. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contribution was made to the Gauhati University to set up a Tribal Culture Research Institute;

(b) if so, the total allocation in different plan periods;

(c) whether the aims and objects of the said Institute were duly formulated, and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) whether the University went ahead with the aims and objects of the Institute and the achievements made so far are in consonance therewith?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (d). There is no Tribal Cultural Research Institute in Gauhati University. However, a scheme for Folk Lore Research was started by the University in 1955

with financial assistance from the University Grants Commission and the Government of Assam. The aims and objects of the scheme include collection of material concerning tribal culture and folk lore, classification, processing, translation and publication of the materials and linguistic analysis of the materials collected. The scheme was to be completed in a period of three years. It involved an expenditure of Rs. 48,800/- which was to be borne by the University Grants Commission and the State Government in the proportion of 80 : 20. Grants amounting to Rs. 23,440 and Rs. 9,760 were paid by the Commission and the State Government respectively during the period from 1954-55 to 1957-58. In addition, the State Government gave a grant of Rs. 25,000 to the University for Tribal Culture and Folk-lore schemes in 1959-60. No grants were given to the University during the Third Plan period either by the University Grants Commission or by the State Government for this scheme.

The University has intimated that it has so far published about 10 books on the subject. A Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission, which was at the University from January 12 to January 14, 1967, has reported that Tribal Culture and Folk-lore research is one of the well-developed activities of the Gauhati University and that this activity should be given all encouragement.

#### Development of Urdu Language

\*1540. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Ishaq Sambhali:  
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directions have been issued to the various State

Governments to accept Urdu as one of the languages; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Government have not issued directions under Article 347 of the Constitution for the recognition of Urdu as an additional official language in any State.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Employees' Provident Fund

\*1541. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 55 on the 24th May, 1967 and state:

(a) the names of the major employers who have defaulted in the payment of their Provident Fund contributions;

(b) the steps taken to recover the money; and

(c) whether their assets will be taken in lieu of the provident fund contributions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A statement showing the names of establishments which are in default of provident fund dues to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh or more (as on the 31st March, 1967) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1294/67].

(b) Legal action by way of prosecutions and/or recovery proceedings has been taken against a number of defaulting establishments. In the case of establishments which have gone into liquidation the claims are pending before the Liquidators; some establishments have entered into

agreements for the payment of arrears alongwith current dues according to schemes of payment settled with the organisation.

(c) The assets of the defaulting establishments are liable to be attached for recovery of provident fund arrears.

### Indian Institute of Management

\*1542. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta is continuing to receive large recurring grants from Government;

(b) the nature of the Institute's financial and other ties with the Ford Foundation of U.S.A.;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Institute's Board of Governors is dominated by representatives of private industry;

(d) the reasons for poor participation of public sector and trade union representatives in the Institute's activities and administration; and

(e) whether a Review Committee will be appointed to go into the Institute's affairs and to assess its performance?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) The Government of India is giving annual recurring grants to the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon at the time of establishment of the Institute.

(b) As per arrangements agreed upon at the time of the establishment of the Institute, the Ford Foundation has met the cost of (i) imported equipment and books; (ii) services of American visiting professors; and (iii) training in the U.S.A. of Indian teachers of the Institute. The Foundation has also contributed towards the development of the Insti-

tutes's campus, provision of scholarships and carrying out of research programmes.

(c) The Board of Governors is not dominated by any particular sector. It consists of representatives of the Governments of India and West Bengal, public sector and private sector enterprises and professional bodies concerned.

(d) The participation of the public sector and trade union representatives in the Institute's activities cannot be described as poor. A statement of these activities is laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The Institute is still in the course of its establishment. Therefore, it is too early to appoint a Review Committee to assess its performance.

### Statement

The participation of public sector enterprises in the Institute's activities has been significant and has been increasing in the last two years with greater appreciation of the need for management training in public sector enterprises. Out of the 620 participants who have attended the management training programmes since its inception, 175 came from the public sector.

The Institute has organised special training courses for public sector enterprises at their request, such as Hindustan Steel (Bhilai Plant) and the Reserve Bank of India.

In the field of consultancy work, the major projects of the Institute have been in the public sector. A long-term transport survey for the Eastern Region of India was done for the Planning Commission. Additional projects are under way for the Planning Commission, comprising a study in Calcutta on the effects of rent control on housing construction, and a transportation manual. Projects have also been handled for

the South Eastern Railway, National Mineral Development Corporation, Garden Reach Workshop, Damodar Valley Corporation, Coffee Board and Air India.

The Institute has organised two special programmes for trade union leaders (in 1965 and 1967).

**केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच सम्बन्धों पर परामर्श देने के लिये परिषद्**

\* 1543. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच सम्बन्धों के बारे में सलाह देने के लिये सरकार का विचार एक परिषद् की स्थापना करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कार्य होंगे;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (घ) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास विचाराधीन नहीं है : किन्तु इस सुझाव से सम्बन्धित मामले कि केन्द्र राज्य के सम्बन्धों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए एक परिषद् या एक विशेष समिति होनी चाहिये, प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन के क्षेत्र में आते हैं ।

**Indian Tennis players for Wimbledon**

\*1544. Shri S. S. Kothari:  
Shri P. N. Solanki:  
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:  
Shri S. K. Tapariah:

Shri N. K. Somani:  
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Tennis players have not fared badly at the recent Wimbledon tournament; and

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide facilities for training and assistance to younger players who have shown promise of shaping out as outstanding international players?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is primarily for the All India Lawn Tennis Association to arrange for the training of younger players. It is understood that the All India Lawn Tennis Association have been organising training camps for coaching such players. Government have also been giving financial assistance to the All India Lawn Tennis Association to send junior players for participation in the International tournaments abroad. The National Institute of Sports, Patiala, has also been providing coaches for training of youngsters at the Regional Coaching Centres.

**Infiltration on Rajasthan Border**

\*1545. Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri Y. A. Prasad:  
Shri N. K. Sanghi:  
Shri D. N. Deb:  
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:  
Shri D. Amat:  
Shri Bedabrata Barua:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that constant infiltration of Pakistani Nationals is going on on the Rajasthan Border;



(b) whether it is also a fact that more than 2,000 Muslims who had crossed over to Pakistan during the 'Indo-Pak' conflict have since infiltrated into India and have settled down in Bikaner, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer and Jaipur;

(c) whether Government have probed into the matter and if so, the steps taken to locate such infiltration so that depending upon individual investigation, action is taken against them; and

(d) the steps taken to plug the loopholes?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. According to information received from the State Government, only 134 persons out of those who migrated to Pakistan during the Indo-Pakistan conflict have re-entered India unauthorisedly.

(c) Of the above-mentioned 134 persons, 60 have been apprehended and vigorous efforts are being made to apprehend the rest. Five of these apprehended already have been convicted. Cases against the others are either under investigation or are pending in the court.

(d) Additional posts have been established on the border to prevent clandestine movement of persons across the border and patrolling has been intensified.

#### Pending Vigilance Cases

\*1546. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vigilance cases pending against officials of the Central Government;

(b) whether some of the cases are pending for more than two years;

(c) the reasons for the delay in disposing of the cases;

(d) whether Government contemplate the question of legislation for compelling attendance of witnesses;

(e) whether it is a fact that more cases of Government servants are delayed than those of traders; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to decide these cases?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a), (b) and (e). 6816 vigilance cases were pending against Central Government employees on 17th August, 1966 and 48 against traders. Of these 1011 cases against Government employees and 12 against traders were over 2 years old.

(c), (d) and (f). The main reasons for delay are the dilatory tactics adopted by the parties, absence of powers to compel the attendance of witnesses and complicated nature of some of the cases which involve joint proceedings, interpretation of rules/procedures and/or inter-departmental consultations.

The disciplinary rules have recently been revised so as to speed up disciplinary proceedings. The question of introducing legislation for compelling the attendance of witnesses has been taken up.

The necessity of speeding up disposal of the cases is being frequently impressed upon the Heads of Departments, Chief Vigilance Officers and other officers concerned.

#### Linguistic Minorities in Orissa

\*1547. **Shri K. Narayana Rao:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to safeguard the interests of the Andhrans in Orissa, who constitute a major linguistic minority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Telugu has been declared a second official language in

**Orissa as envisaged by Article 347 of the Constitution; and**

(d) whether opportunities have been provided to the Andhrans in Orissa to conserve their language and establishment of their educational institutions within the meaning of Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Chara Shukla):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following principal safeguards outlined in the Statement issued by the Chief Ministers Conference held in August, 1961 are being provided by the Orissa Government to the linguistic minorities, including the Telugu linguistic minority in Orissa.

### Primary Education

Orders exist for arrangements to be made for instruction in the mother-tongue by appointment of at least one teacher provided there are not less than 30 pupils speaking the language in the whole school or 10 such pupils in a class. The Orissa Government have agreed to issue orders for advance registration of pupils desirous of receiving instruction in their mother-tongue.

### Secondary Education

Orders have been issued that necessary facilities be provided in Government and aided schools for instruction through the mother-tongue where there were 60 pupils in classes VIII to XI or in the initial stage a strength of 15 in class VIII.

The pattern of Three-Language Formula as implemented in Orissa is as follows: (a) Regional language and mother-tongue, when the latter is different from the regional language. (b) Hindi; and (c) English or any other European language.

### Use of Minority Languages for Official purposes

(i) Electoral rolls are being published in Telugu in areas where Telugu speaking population is substantial.

(ii) The State Government have agreed to publish translation of the substance of important laws etc. in minority languages in local areas where a linguistic minority constitutes 15 to 20 per cent of the total population of the local area.

### Recruitment to State Services

There is no language bar at the stage of recruitment to State services.

Specific complaints regarding non-availability of safeguards for linguistic minorities are investigated into by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

## Trade Unions

\*1548. Shri M. L. Sondhi:  
Shri Hardayal Devgum:  
Shri O. P. Tyagi:  
Shri T. P. Shah:  
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Beni Shankar Sharma:  
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

**Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:**

(a) the existing number of Trade Unions on National level which have been given recognition by Government under the Trade Unions Act;

(b) the membership of each Trade Union as on the 1st January, 1967 in various industries;

(c) the political parties to which these Unions are affiliated; and

(d) the privileges enjoyed by a recognised Trade Union and the type of assistance received from Government?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) The Indian Trade Unions Act does not contain and provision relating to recognition of Trade Unions by the Government and as such no Trade Unions on National level have been given recognition under the Trade Unions Act.

(b) to (d). In view of (a) above do not arise.

### विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये अनुदान

**1550. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :**

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को केन्द्रीय सरकार से कुल कितनी राशि वार्षिक अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है ;

(ख) इसके नियतन का आधार क्या है ;

(ग) इस राशि में से प्रत्येक विश्व-विद्यालय को कितनी प्रतिशत राशि मिलती है ;

(घ) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियत राशि का वितरण समान रूप से किया जाता है अथवा विभिन्न विश्व-विद्यालयों के बीच वितरण के मामले में कोई भेदभाव किया जाता है ;

(ङ) यदि कोई भेदभाव किया जाता है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) क्या सरकार वितरण के मामले में एकरूपता लाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

**शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन):** (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार विश्वविद्यालयों को ऐसा कोई वार्षिक अनुदान नहीं देती है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुरक्षण तथा विकास अनुदान और अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों को केवल विकास अनुदान प्रदान करता है।

(ख) और (ग) अनुदान अनुदान वास्तविक घाटे के आधार पर दिए जाते हैं। विकास अनुदान विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विकास आवश्यकताओं के निर्धारण के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं। कोई नियत प्रतिशतता नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). कार्य प्रणाली यह है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई स्थूल रूपरेखा के आधार पर विश्वविद्यालय अपनी विकास आयोजनाएं तैयार करते हैं। फिर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की विजिटिंग समितियों द्वारा इनकी छानबीन की जाती है और स्वीकृत की गई जरूरतों के आधार पर अनुदान निश्चित किया जाता है।

(च) सरकार ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है। विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदानों की मात्रा का निश्चय, उन जरूरतों के गुण-दोष के आधार पर, जिनके लिए अनुदान मांगे जाते हैं, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग पर छोड़ दिया जाता है।

### Central Vigilance Commission

**\*1551. Shri Sidheswar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Vigilance Commission is not a statutory body;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and how far it stands in the way of proper functioning of the commission; and

(c) the steps taken to make the Commission a statutory body?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Vigilance Commission was set up by a Government Resolution pursuant to one of the interim recommendations of the Santhanam Committee. Before placing the Commission on statutory basis, it was necessary to gain some experience of the working of the Commission. The fact of the Commission not being a statutory body has not stood in the way of its proper functioning.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

#### आसाम का पुनर्गठन

\* 1552. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :  
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :  
श्री आत्म दास :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :  
श्री भोंकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री हरबयाल बेबगुण :  
श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा :  
श्री बीरेन्द्रनाथ बेब :  
श्री बे० अमात :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
श्री अढाकर सुपकार :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम प्रदेश कांग्रेस ने यह राय व्यक्त की है कि वह आसाम के पुनर्गठन के विरुद्ध है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सर्वदलीय पर्वतीय नेता सम्मेलन ने मेहता समिति का बहिष्कार करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सर्वदलीय पर्वतीय नेता सम्मेलन का विचार एक आंदोलन आरम्भ करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार \* की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण):**

(क) आसाम प्रदेश कांग्रेस समिति ने यह राय व्यक्त की है कि आसाम के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की समस्या पाटस्कर आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर हल की जानी चाहिये, न कि संघीय आधार पर आसाम के पुनर्गठन द्वारा ।

(ख) जी, हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) सर्वदलीय पर्वतीय नेता सम्मेलन ने 15 जुलाई, 1967 को एक प्रस्ताव पारित कर के पर्वतीय लोगों से संयम रखने और जब कभी उन से कहा जाये तब एक संवैधानिक जन-आन्दोलन के लिये तैयार रहने की अपील की है ।

(घ) सरकार की भाशा है कि मेहता समिति द्वारा इस समस्या का सर्वसम्मत हल ढूँढ़ने के लिये जो प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं, वे सफल होंगे ।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा  
विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये अनुदान

\* 1553. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री आत्म दास :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय  
अनुदान आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों के अनुदानों  
में कटौती कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण  
हैं; और

(ग) देश में शिक्षा के प्रसार पर इन  
कटौतियों के क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना  
है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री(डा० त्रिगुण सेन): (क) विश्व-  
विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों  
से कहा है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना  
के दौरान अपने विकास कार्यक्रमों के आकार  
को सीमित कर दें, ताकि विजिटिंग समितियों  
द्वारा सिफारिश की गई रकम के 70  
प्रतिशत से आगे न बढ़ सकें।

(ख) यह आयोग द्वारा इस लिए किया  
गया है कि ताकि विश्वविद्यालयों की आयोज-  
नाओं को संसाधनों की संभाव्य उपलब्धता  
को सीमित किया जा सके।

(ग) देश में शिक्षा के प्रसार पर कटौती  
द्वारा सम्भवतः कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा,  
परन्तु उच्चतर शिक्षा की किस्म में सुधार  
के कुछ कार्यक्रमों में बाधा पड़ सकती है।

#### Royalty on Books Translated in India

\*1554. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the  
Minister of Education be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether it has been decided  
that India will, in future, pay royalty  
in rupees on certain categories of books  
"translated, adopted or reproduced";  
and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Minis-  
try of Education (Shri Sher Singh):

(a) and (b). Not so far, Sir. This can  
be done only after the revised text of  
the Convention has been examined and  
the existing law amended.

#### Seizure of Ammunition in Kashmir

\*1555. Shri Shri Chand Goel:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:

Shri S. S. Kothari:

Shri P. N. Solanki:

Shri Marandi:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ram Kishan:

Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri Atam Das:

Shri B. N. Shastri:

Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:

Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Shri O. P. Tyagi:

Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:

Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big arms haul has been  
discovered in Jammu and Kashmir  
recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the persons arrested in this connection and those of the arms and ammunition recovered?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) and (b). The State Government have reported that one light machine gun with 28 rounds of ammunition, 15 hand grenades and 250 rounds of .303 ammunition were recovered in Badgam area in June-July, 1967. One person has been taken into custody.

नक्सलबाड़ी के बीरे के बाद प्रजा समाजवादी दल तथा संयुक्त समाजवादी दल के संसद् सदस्यों का प्रतिवेदन

\* 1556. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री आत्स दास :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री बे० अमात :

श्री म० मास्त्री :

श्री गु० च० नायक :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रजा समाजवादी दल तथा संयुक्त समाजवादी दल के संसद् सदस्यों ने, जो नक्सलबाड़ी का वहां जा कर अध्ययन कर के वापस आये हैं, सरकार को कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रेस को दिये गये अपने वक्तव्य में उन्होंने कहा है कि वहां

पर स्थिति बिगाड़ने के लिये वामपंथी साम्यवादियों द्वारा किये गये प्रयासों का यह सीधा परिणाम था;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इन सदस्यों के जरिये कुछ और जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सरकार ने प्रजा समाजवादी दल तथा संयुक्त समाजवादी दल के नेताओं की 13 जुलाई को कलकत्ते की प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस के समाचार देखे हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Theft Cases in the National Museum, New Delhi

**7503. Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jewellery pieces and antiques stolen from the National Museum, New Delhi on the 4th March, 1967 and their value in rupees;

(b) the steps taken to recover the pieces and to prevent such thefts in future; and

(c) The names of the culprits if arrested, and the names of the officers and their designations, responsible for the safety of the jewellery and antique pieces?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):** (a) 116 pieces worth Rs. 2,080/- approximately.

(b) The matter was reported immediately to the Police and is still under investigation. The security measures at the Museum have been tightened. In addition, steps have been taken to get instalment of grills in windows and sturdy bolts inside the doors and also to provide flood lights to the exterior of the building.

(c) No arrests have been made so far. As head of the Department, the over-all responsibility for the safety of the National Museum is of the Director (Shri C. Sivaramamurti). The Security Assistant (Shri A. K. Datta) is responsible for the maintenance of security in the National Museum. In addition, the names and designations of the officers, who were on duty on the 4th and 5th March, 1967 and are connected with the safety of the objects stolen are given below:—

Name	Designation
Shri Yad Ram II	Gallery Attendant
„ Bhola Datt	Do.
„ Duli Chand	Do.
„ Durjan Singh	Jamadar
„ Mam Chand	Chowkidar
„ Jot Singh	Do.
„ Bachan Singh	Do.
„ Khem Singh	Do. } Employed
„ Chander	Do. } on Muster
„ Tek Bahadur	Do. } roll basis.
„ Gurcharan	Sweeper }
„ Agast Ram	Armed Guard.

**Genetics and Biometry Laboratory set up by the late Dr. Haldane at Bhubaneswar**

**7504. Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1028 on the 31st May, 1967 and state:

(a) the cost of setting up the Genetics and Biometry Laboratory founded by the Late Prof. J. B. S. Haldane which was scheduled to be closed with effect from the 31st July, 1967;

(b) the grants given to it by the Government so far;

(c) the number of workers employed in the Laboratory; and

(d) whether any alternative employment has been offered to the workers?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Non-Implementation of Awards of Various Wage Boards and Tribunals**

**7505. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri George Fernandes:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the non-implementation of awards of various Wage Boards and Tribunals;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill in regard thereto;

(c) whether non-implementation will be made a criminal offence punishable both by imprisonment and heavy fines; and

(d) if so, the main features of the proposed legislation and when it will be implemented?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) Complaints of non-implementation by some employers have been received from time to time.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) and (d). Do not arise. Provision for penalties already exists in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in so far as awards of Tribunals are concerned.

यवतमाल जिला (महाराष्ट्र) में बेरोजगार  
व्यक्ति

7506. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या  
श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1966 के अन्त में  
महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में काम दिलाऊ  
दफ्तरों के माध्यम से रोजगार ढूँढने वाले  
शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की संख्या  
कितनी थी;

(ख) उन में कितने स्नातक तथा स्नात-  
कोत्तर व्यक्ति थे;

(ग) उन में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों,  
आदिवासियों तथा पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के  
व्यक्ति कितने थे; और

(घ) शिक्षित व्यक्तियों की बेरोजगारी  
दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही  
है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हा ?) :

(क) से (ग) : अपेक्षित जानकारी इस प्रकार  
है :

31 दिसम्बर, 1966 को रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्ट्रों में दर्ज नाम—

प्रार्थियों की श्रेणी	सभी प्रकार के प्रार्थी	अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार जो स्तम्भ 2 के अधीन शामिल हैं	अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उम्मीद- वार जो स्तम्भ 2 के अधीन शामिल हैं
पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट	7	2	—
ग्रेजुएट	68	9	—
मैट्रिक (जिनमें हायर सैकण्डरी और इन्टरमीडिएट भी शामिल हैं)	1808	359	137
मैट्रिक से कम (जिनमें अशिक्षित भी शामिल हैं)	1166	195	106
कुल योग	3049	565	243

आदिवासियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग  
के लोगों के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध  
नहीं है।

शिक्षित बेरोजगार भी शामिल हैं) बड़ी  
संख्या में रोजगार अवसर मिलेंगे।

#### Posts and Telegraphs Tariff Review Committee

7507. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will  
the Minister of Communications be  
pleased to state:

(घ) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन  
निश्चित विभिन्न विकास आयोजनाओं द्वारा  
प्राप्ता है, बेरोजगार लोगों को (जिन में

(a) whether the Committee to  
review and rationalise the tariffs of



the Posts and Telegraphs Department has started functioning; and

(b) if so, the number of meetings held so far and when it is expected to submit its report?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

चौथी योजना अवधि में महाराष्ट्र में इंजीनियरिंग कालेज

7508. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कितने इंजीनियरिंग कालेज खोले जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) ये कालेज कहाँ कहाँ खोले जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

यवतमाल जिला (महाराष्ट्र) में खेतिहर मजदूर

7509. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य के यवतमाल जिले में इस समय कितने खेतिहर मजदूर हैं; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में खेतिहर मजदूरों की हालत को सुधारने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :  
(क) 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार 3,03,967 ।

(ख) खेतिहर मजदूर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अन्य लोगों की तरह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के निमित्त किये जाने वाले कार्यों से लाभान्वित होंगे । वे पिछड़े वर्गों और अनुसूचित व आदिम जातियों के लिये चलाई जाने वाली विशेष योजनाओं से भी कुछ लाभ उठावेंगे । इस के अतिरिक्त आवास प्रशिक्षण सहकारी संस्थाओं, ग्रामीण उद्योगों आदि के सम्बन्ध में विशेष योजनाओं की भी व्यवस्था होगी जिस से उन की दशाओं में सुधार होगा ।

महाराष्ट्र के नगरों में तार घर

7510. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में ग्रामीण महागांव और रालेगांव में कोई तारघर नहीं है हालांकि उन सब स्थानों पर खण्ड विकास कार्यालय, पुलिस की चौकी, सहकारी बैंक तथा सरकारी खजाना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों पर तार घर खोलने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या यवतमाल जिले के ग्रामीण गांव में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कृ० गुजराल) : (क) ग्रामीण जिला यवतमाल में एक तारघर जो (9-2-1967-

को खोला गया) है किन्तु महागांव और रालेगांव (ज़िला यवतमाल) में इस समय कोई तारघर नहीं है।

(ख) महागांव और रालेगांव में तारघर खोलने सम्बन्धी कामों की मंजूरी पहले ही दी जा चुकी है। इन कामों में 50 कि० मी० लम्बी लाइन और तार लगाने का काम शामिल है। सामान की आम कमी होने के कारण उन्हें अभी क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) जो नहीं।

(घ) अर्न्त में 50 लाइन का एक छोटा स्वचालन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और काम चालू कर दिया गया है।

#### Regional Research Laboratory in M.P.

7511. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not establishing a regional research laboratory in Central Madhya Pradesh to bring in to industrial use certain agricultural and mineral products found in abundance there such as China clay and fire clay, coal, minerals, wood for commercial and industrial use, pulp for paper production;

(b) whether Government are aware that some of the above products may be a good import substitute, thus saving precious foreign exchange; and

(c) whether Government propose to establish such a laboratory in this region?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (c). There are no particular reasons. The Fourth Plan Committee appointed by the Governing Body to scrutinise the Plan proposals of the Council of

Scientific and Industrial Research has *inter-alia* recommended that the C.S.I.R. should not set up any more Regional Research Laboratories during the Fourth Plan as there are enough commitments on hand for the available resources. If there are special programmes of regional importance, they should be undertaken in the existing National Laboratories/Institutes. The Report of the Committee was placed before the Governing Body at its meeting held on 15th July, 1967. No final decision has been taken on the recommendations of the Committee.

#### Engineering Institutions

7512. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes in the country;

(b) the approximate capacity of Workshops in these institutions;

(c) the number of the institutions having research and testing laboratories;

(d) whether Government propose to utilise the idle capacity of these Workshops/research and testing laboratories for industrial use, thereby making the economy of these technical institutions self-sufficient; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) (i) Colleges 137

(ii) Polytechnics 281

(iii) Industrial Training institutes 356

(b) The capacity of Workshops in these institutions is adequate for the training of all the students admitted.

(c) All the institutions have the required testing laboratories. About 50 Degree institutions have Research laboratories.

(d) The Workshops|laboratories are primarily provided for training purposes and not for industrial/commercial production/testing. The question of idle capacity therefore does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

#### U.S. Educational Foundation in India

7513. Shri K. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the details of activities, financial sources and number of institutions run by the United States Educational Foundation and their location?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): A statement is enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

The United States Educational Foundation in India was established in 1950 following the signing of an Executive Agreement between the Government of India and the United States of America on February 2, 1950. The objective of the Foundation is to strengthen the universities in India by assisting them in specific subjects which are new and weak and in which American education has made notable development and to co-operate in the reorientation of secondary Education. The Foundation provides opportunities for Indian teachers and scholars to profit by studies in the United States and to American scholars to make studies in India in different subjects.

2. The Foundation does not run any institutions in India.

3. The funds spent by the Foundation are drawn from PL 480 Rupee Fund belonging to U.S. Government. Since its inception in 1950 the Foundation has spent so far in India Rs. 52,188,865.56.

4. The main programmes of the Foundation are as below:—

- (i) Grants to Indians for advanced study, teaching in secondary schools, observation of secondary education and lecturing in U.S.A.
- (ii) Visit of High School teachers, school administrators and teacher trainers to selected school systems in U.S.A.
- (iii) Organization of Seminars for Indian college teachers in American Institutions in order to encourage American studies in India.
- (iv) Holding of workshops at different centres in India in which Indian secondary school teachers and educational administrators participate.
- (v) Grants to Americans for study, teaching, research and lecturing in India.
- (vi) Holding of Summer Institutes in Indian studies for American College teachers and High School Administrators.
- (vii) Visit of young American college graduates for assignment to Indian Universities and colleges to assist in the teaching of English language.
- (viii) Assignment of American Professors to teach American literature and American History at Indian Universities.

#### Teaching of Urdu, Punjabi and Sindhi in Delhi Schools

7514. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government Higher Secondary Schools under the Delhi Administration where Urdu, Punjabi and Sindhi are being taught in 11th Class, (Language wise), and

the Post-Graduate Teachers have been appointed for each of these languages;

(b) the names of the Government Higher Secondary Schools where these languages are being taught in 11th Class but the Post-Graduate Teachers have not been appointed and the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the Government Higher Secondary Schools where these languages are taught as 1st language in Middle Department;

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to arrange for the teaching of these languages as 1st Languages;

(e) the names of the Schools under the Municipal Corporation, Delhi where these languages are taught as 1st language in Middle Department; and

(f) if there exists no arrangement, the steps taken to arrange for the teaching of these languages as 1st language?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):** (a) to (f). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

#### **Post-Graduate Teachers in Delhi Schools**

**7515. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi with the number of students in the 11th class where the posts of post-Graduate teachers exist at present in subjects viz. Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Geography and Civics.

(b) the number of students of Punjabi in the 11th class when the post-Graduate teacher in Punjabi was appointed in Government Boys Higher Secondary School No. 1, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi in 1961;

(c) the number of students of Punjabi in 11th class year-wise upto date since 1961 in the school mentioned above; and

(d) the reasons for abolishing the post of post-graduate teacher in Punjabi this year in the above mentioned school?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

#### **Restrictions on Chinese and Pakistanis in India**

**7516. Shri R. R. Singh Deo:**  
**Shri D. Amat:**  
**Shri D. N. Deb:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 1232 on the 19th July, 1967 and Unstarred Question No. 4604 on the 5th July, 1967 and state whether there is any restriction on the movement of the Chinese and Pakistani nationals or they are free to go where they please?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidyacharan Shukla):** Under the Foreigners (Restriction on Chinese Nationals) Order, 1962, Chinese nationals residing in India are required to obtain the prior permission, in writing, of the Registration Officer before leaving the local limits of the city, town or village, where they are resident, and also for remaining absent from their registered address for a period exceeding twenty-four hours.

As regards Pakistani nationals, their stay is restricted to the place(s) specified in the visas/residential permits issued to them. For visiting other places, they have to get their permits extended by the competent authority.

# Disturbances in Siliguri Sub-Division of West Bengal

7517. Shri Srinibas Misra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in the Siliguri sub-division of West Bengal affected by the recent disturbances;

(b) the total population of the area with break-up for Adivasis and others;

(c) whether it is a fact that the leaders of the law-breakers are themselves jotedars; and

(d) the number of unlawful activities committed in this area and the number of deaths, arson and looting and grievous hurt caused so far in the area as a result of the agitation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) 274 square miles.

(b) Population of the affected area is about one lakh fifty thousand, of which about thirtysix thousand are adivasis and the remaining about one lakh fourteen thousand are others.

(c) No, Sir. However, some jotedars were found to participate in unlawful activities, mostly under coercion.

(d) Two hundred and thirtyfive instances of unlawful activities were reported to the Police so far. Seventeen persons were killed. Two arson and ninetyone looting cases were reported and two persons received grievous hurt.

## मसूर में इंजीनियरी कालेज

7518. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसूर राज्य में कितने इंजीनियरी कालेज हैं और वर्ष 1965 से 1966 तक

की प्रवधि में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने विद्यार्थियों ने शिक्षा प्राप्त की ;

(ख) इन कालेजों में प्रति वर्ष कितने हरिजन विद्यार्थियों को इंजीनियरी की शिक्षा दी जाती है; और

(ग) उन में से कितने विद्यार्थियों को छावृत्तियां दी जाती हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क)

(ख) और (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और साभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

## ग्राम्प्र प्रदेश, मैसूर तथा महाराष्ट्र में राजनैतिक पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता

7519. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों के परिवारों में से ग्राम्प्र प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर में कितने परिवारों को 1952 से 1962 तक की प्रवधि में वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये कितने धन की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). गृह मंत्री के विवेकानुदान निधि में से राजनैतिक पीड़ितों को सहायता देने की योजना केवल 1955-56 से कार्यान्वित की गई थी । उस वर्ष से 1962-63 तक ग्राम्प्र प्रदेश

महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर के राजनैतिक पीड़ितों को दी गई राशि एक संलग्न विवरण में दिखाई गई है।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### विवरण

राज्य का नाम	लाभ प्राप्त करने वालों की संख्या	दी गई राशि
		रुपए
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	200	1,47,440
महाराष्ट्र	39	13,100
मैसूर	667	1,95,550

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में हरिजन अधिकारी

7520. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1952 से 1966 की अवधि में मैसूर में कितने हरिजन भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा अधिकारियों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे थे;

(ख) उन्हें किन किन विभागों में लगाया गया था; और

(ग) क्या उन में से किसी आई० ए० एन० अधिकारी को पदोन्नत किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री विद्या नारायण गुरुज) : (क) 10

(ख) इन अधिकारियों को राजस्व, परिवहन, उद्योग श्रम-तथा कोंवायर विभागों में लगाया गया था।

(ग) इन में से दो अधिकारी राज्य सिविल सेवा से पदोन्नत किए गए थे। उन में से एक अब सेवा निवृत्त हो गया है।

मैसूर राज्य में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अधिकारी

7521. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसूर राज्य में 1952 से 1966 तक की अवधि में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के क्रमशः कितने व्यक्तियों को मजिस्ट्रेट और जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया; और

(ख) उन की जिलेवार संख्या क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उ०-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है क्योंकि राज्य सेवाओं में नियुक्तियों का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों से है। राज्य सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षण भी अपनी-अपनी राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16(4) और 12 के साथ अनुच्छेद 335 के अनुसार।

### Compensation to Repatriates from Burma

7522. Shri Kiruttinan: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Burma repatriates have not yet received compensation for their properties left in Burma;

(b) the number of persons who are eligible to get the compensation from Burma Government and the total amount that Government are expecting; and

(c) the action taken to expedite the settlement of the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) Yes,

(b) and (c). The whole matter is under discussion with the Government of Burma and therefore it would not be in the public interest to disclose either the nature or details of these discussions.

नादिया जिले में जासूसों का गिरोह

7524. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :  
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :  
श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 जून, 1967 को एक विद्यार्थी की गिरफ्तारी करने से नादिया जिले में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों के एक गिरोह की विद्यमानता का पता चला है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस के पास से अत्यन्त आपत्तिजनक कागज पकड़े गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). नादिया जिले में बाना चापरा के समीपवर्ती गांव हट-खोला में 23 जुलाई, 1967 को एक विद्यार्थी सन्देश में गिरफ्तार किया गया था, किन्तु गिरफ्तारी से जासूसों के किसी गिरोह

का पता नहीं चला। अभियुक्त के पास से या उस के निवास-स्थान से कोई आपत्तिजनक कागज बरामद नहीं हुए। मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

**Copyright Royalty Paid by India**

7525. **Shri Srinibas Misra:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of copyright royalty paid by India to foreign countries with country-wise break up;

(b) how does the acceptance of the Indian amendment to the Berne Convention affect these payments; and

(c) what steps are proposed to take in case U.K. withholds assents to the proposed amendment?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):**

(a) The information is not available.

(b) Since royalty payments would depend on various factors like the new law that may be adopted, number of foreign works utilized, number of copies sold, the price of a copy etc., it is not possible to estimate at this stage what the expenditure would be in the future on royalties.

(c) The question is hypothetical at present. If developed countries do not make their works available under the Protocol adopted, within a reasonable time, India may have to reappraise its position towards the Convention as a whole.

**Neyveli Lignite Corporation**

7526. **Shri V. Narsimha Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement was reached between the workers and the management of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in their recent dispute;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government to meet their demands?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathl):** (a) Yes, in respect of some demands.

(b) A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1295/67].

(c) The remaining demands are under consideration of Government and the parties have agreed to abide by Government's decision in regard to them.

### **Apprenticeship Training**

**7527. Shri A. K. Kisku:**  
**Shri P. R. Thakur:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the participation in apprenticeship training is voluntary;

(b) whether the selection of apprentices is the responsibility of the sponsors the candidates or the sponsors of the programme;

(c) whether preference is normally given to persons who have already had the experience in industry, who have some knowledge of the trade or who have a close relative in it;

(d) if so, whether this restricts the apprenticeship opportunities for the Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes;

(e) whether Government propose to adopt suitable measures or to issue clear directives on the pattern of the relevant provisions in the U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1964 in this regard; and

(f) whether it is proposed to adopt a specific regulation to the effect that those in control of covered apprenticeship or other training programmes will be required to keep appropriate

records, including a list of applicants and the order in which they applied, and to furnish a detailed description of the methods of selecting trainees or apprentices, as provided under the U.S. Civil Rights Act?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathl):** (a) Apprenticeship training is a compulsory and statutory requirement in industries and trades specifically so notified under the Apprenticeship Act.

(b) to (d). Subject to requirement of the Act, employers are free to choose the apprentices. The apprenticeship opportunities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are thus not restricted.

(e) and (f). For laying down the standards of education and physical fitness, norms of training and standards to be achieved and also for the purpose of prescribing rules for the implementation of the Apprentices Act, there is a central tripartite advisory body called the Central Apprenticeship Council, in which employers, workers, experts and Governments, both State and Central, are represented.

Every employer is required to maintain records of the progress of training of each apprentice undergoing apprenticeship training in his establishment in the forms which are prescribed under the Rules made under the Act. As, however, the selection of the apprentices is the responsibility of the employer, no rules can be prescribed under the Act, for this purpose.

### **Staffing of Administrative Machinery**

**7528. Shri A. K. Kisku:**  
**Shri P. R. Thakur:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the official representatives of the Government of India on the Fifth Committee



of the U.N. General Assembly have all along been pressing for the early implementation of the policy of equitable geographical representation for the backward nations on the ground that such balanced distribution of staff increases the efficiency and competence and have advocated that the policy should not only be extended to the higher level posts but should also be applied to promotions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the provisions for equal employment opportunity in 1964 Civil Rights Act of the U.S.A. covers all levels of posts and also promotions; and

(c) the basis for the Government Resolution dated the 8th November, 1963 banning the full operation of the reservation orders for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in spite of the Supreme Court Judgment in that regard in Rangachari's case (Civil Appeal No. 341 of 1960)?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy):** (a) The Government of India have supported the principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts in the U.N. Secretariat which is enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the United Nations, there are no "backward nations".

(b) Relevant provisions regarding equal employment opportunities in the 1964 Civil Rights Act of U.S.A. are summarised below:

"It shall be the policy of the United States to insure equal employment opportunities for Federal employees without discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin and the President shall utilize his existing authority to effectuate this policy."

"Preferential treatment not to be granted on account of existing number of percentage in

balance nothing contained in this sub-chapter (i.e. on equal employment opportunities) shall be interpreted to require any employer, employment agency, labor organisation, or joint labour management committee subject to this chapter to grant preferential treatment to any individual or to any group because of the race, color, religion, sex or national origin of such individual or group on account of an imbalance which may exist with respect to the total number or percentage of persons of any race color, religion, sex or national origin employed by any employer, referred or classified for employment by any employment agency or labour organisation, admitted to membership or classified by any labour organisation, or admitted to, or employed in, any apprenticeship or other training programme, in comparison with the total number or percentage of persons of such race, color, religion, sex or national origin in any community, State, section or other area, or in the available workforce in any community, State, section or other area."

(c) The Government of India Resolution No. 1/10/61-Ests.(D) dated 8th November, 1963 (copy attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2396/67]. provides that, in Class III and IV services and grades to which there is no direct recruitment whatever, there will be reservations at the rate of 12½% for Scheduled Castes and 5% for Scheduled Tribes in promotions made (i) by selection or (ii) on the results of competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates satisfying the prescribed minimum standards. Further, there will be no reservation in Class I and II

appointments made by promotion, or in Class II and IV appointments made by promotion on the basis of seniority subject to fitness. This decision is based on considerations of safeguarding the interests of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes citizens under article 16(4) of the Constitution consistently with requirements for maintenance of efficiency of administration, as required under Article 335 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court judgment referred to only held that reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in services were not mandatory but were permissible and the decision regarding the quantum of reservation, the nature of posts where such reservation should be made or not has to be taken by Government exercising their discretion in terms of the provisions of article 335 of the Constitution.

**Holidays in Extra Departmental Posts and Telegraph Employees**

7529. Shri T. P. Shah:  
 Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:  
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 792 on the 28th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the national Holidays like 26th January, 15th August and 2nd October have long been declared by Government as "Paid Holidays for all categories of persons including persons working on daily wages;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Extra Departmental Employees of P & T Department are not entitled to such National Holidays; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

**The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications Shri I. K. Gujral):**  
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Extra Departmental employees are not entitled to such National holidays.

(c) Extra Departmental employees perform duties on agency basis and their remuneration is fixed with reference to the total work performed (which generally is for one or two hours a day and does not exceed five hours in a day), time spent, distance traversed etc. They are not regular Civil Servants and do not work for 8 hours daily like other regular employees or daily wage workers and, therefore, paid 'National Holidays' are not granted to E. D. staff.

**विश्वविद्यालयों की परीक्षा में बैठने वाले प्राइवेट विद्यार्थी**

7530. श्री टी० पी० शाह :  
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ विश्वविद्यालय बी० ए० तथा अन्य उच्च परीक्षाओं में विद्यार्थियों को प्राइवेट उम्मीदवार के रूप में बैठने की अनुमति देते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं और किन परीक्षाओं में क्रमशः लड़के और लड़कियों को बैठने की अनुमति है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—1297/67]

सरकारी कार्यालयों में देर से आने वाले  
कर्मचारी

7531. श्री टी० पी० शाह :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-मंत्रि यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय सचिवालय  
के कार्यालयों में नियमित रूप से देर से आने  
वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कोई प्रशासनिक  
कार्यवाही करने में असमर्थ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण  
हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों के  
विरुद्ध प्रशासनिक कार्यवाही करने के लिये  
सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों का ब्यौरा  
क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री  
बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) ऐसे अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं  
कि सरकारी कर्मचारी के देर से आने पर  
उस के हिसाब में आधे दिन की आकस्मिक  
छुट्टी काट ली जाए किन्तु एक घंटे तक देरी  
को सक्षम अधिकारी मास में अधिक से अधिक  
दो बार माफ कर सकता है यदि उसे यह  
सन्तोष हो जाए कि ऐसा अपरिहार्य कारणों से  
हुआ है । यदि इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही से भी  
सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी समय पर न आने लगे तो  
प्रत्येक देर से आने पर आधे दिन की आकस्मिक  
छुट्टी काटने के अलावा उस के खिलाफ उचित  
अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही भी की जाए ।

Commemorative Stamps

7532. श्री R. R. Singh Deo:  
श्री D. N. Deb:  
श्री D. Amat:

Will the Minister of **Communica-**  
**tions** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have  
finalised any scheme to issue postal  
Commemorative stamps in the  
memory of the great poets and writers  
of Orissa namely, the late Kavi Sam-  
rat Upendra Bhany, Late Kavi  
Gangadhar Meher and Late Fakir  
Mohan Senapati;

(b) if not, whether Government  
propose to appoint any Committee or  
commission to study the desirability  
of issuing such stamps to pay due  
homage to prominent sons of India  
having regional importance; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Gov-  
ernment in this regard?

The Minister of State in the De-  
partments of Parliamentary Affairs  
and Communications (Shri I. K.  
Gujral): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The pro-  
posal for the issue of commemorative  
stamps in honour of the three poets  
and writers of Orissa has been receiv-  
ed very recently. The matter will be  
placed before the Philatelic Advisory  
Committee which considers such pro-  
posals.

Area of Himachal Pradesh and  
Punjab Prior to 1st November,  
1966.

7533. श्री Jagannath Rao Joshi:  
श्री Kanwar Lal Gupta:  
श्री Hukam Chand Kachwal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs**  
be pleased to state:

(a) the area of Himachal Pradesh  
and Punjab before their reorganisa-  
tion on the 1st November, 1966; and

(b) the area of the present States  
of Punjab and Haryana and Union  
Territories of Himachal Pradesh and  
Chandigarh, separately?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) According to the surveys done by the Survey of India upto 1st January, 1966 the areas of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab before their reorganisation were as follows:—

Himachal Pradesh 28,195 Sq. Km.

Punjab 122,010 Sq. Km.

(b) The actual areas of the reorganised States of Punjab and Haryana and Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh are under computation by the Survey of India.

**P. O. Saving Bank Accounts Fraud at Agra.**

**7534. Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 5295 on the 11th May, 1966 and state:

(a) the number of accounts which were involved in the embezzlement of Post Office Savings deposits in the Boileauganj Post Office, Agra;

(b) the number of accounts which have been settled and the number still pending to be settled; and

(c) when the remaining accounts are likely to be settled?

**The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):** (a) Three.

(b) The claims of depositors of two accounts have been settled.

(c) Validity of the claim of the third depositor is being examined. Efforts will be made to settle it as quickly as possible.

**Indian Jute Industries Research Association**

**7535. Shri Samar Guha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Industries Research Association functions

under CSIR and is financed by the later;

(b) if so, what are its functions;

(c) the reasons for its merger with Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute; and

(d) whether the IJIRA after merger with Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute is running its activities according to rules prescribed by CSIR and according to specified objectives laid down by it?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) The Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA) is a Research Association formed by jute industry and registered under the the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961. The Association is given grants by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to the extent of 50 per cent of the Annual Capital and Recurring expenditure.

(b) The broad functions of IJIRA are:

(i) to promote research and other scientific work connected with the jute trade and industry;

(ii) to establish and maintain laboratories, workshops and conduct experiments therein; and

(iii) to establish better process control within the industry to improve on production parameters and reduce wastage.

(c) There has been no merger of IJIRA with Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute which was a Guaranteed Company under the Companies Act with its own Memorandum of Association. When IJIRA was formed, the functions of Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute were taken over by the former and the latter was wound up.

(d) IJIRA is running its activities according to the Rules framed by its

Council and specified objectives incorporated in the Memorandum of Association. The Memorandum and Rules of the Association had been approved by the C.S.I.R.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के लिये व्यवस्थित ढंग से निर्वाचन

7536. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :  
श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :  
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के लिये व्यवस्थित ढंग से निर्वाचन कराये जायें और उस के सदस्य मनोनीत न किये जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) वर्तमान प्रबन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन करने का सुझाव नहीं है ।

कूच-बिहार के गांव में पाकिस्तानियों का प्रवेश प्रवेश

7537. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 18 जनवरी, 1967 को पच्चीस पाकिस्तानी जो लाठियां तथा हथियारों से लैस थे, कूच-बिहार में एक गांव में प्रवेश रूप से प्रवेश करके एक मुसलमान

का मूल्यवान सामान तथा 3,500 रुपये लूट कर भाग गये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) 17/18 जनवरी, 1967 की रात को लाठियों से लैस कुछ भ्रजात अपराधियों ने पश्चिम बंगाल के कूच-बिहार जिले में सीतल कूची याने के बाड़ा मारीच गांव के आरामो-दीन नामक व्यक्ति के घर में डकैती डाली और 5003 रु० मूल्य के नकदी और मूल्यवान वस्तुएं लूट कर भाग गए । इस बात का कोई सबूत नहीं है कि इस अपराध के लिए कोई पाकिस्तानी अपराधी जिम्मेदार थे ।

(ख) स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है और जांच की गई है । एक स्थानीय अपराधी को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ।

Strike by Workers of Telephone Exchanges, under Delhi Telephone District

7538. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:  
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:  
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:  
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:  
Shri Shri Chand Goel:  
Shri Kameshwar Singh: :

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 120 linemen of Karol Bagh telephone exchange, New Delhi had gone on strike;

(b) if so, their demands;

(c) whether it is also a fact that about 1,000 out-door workers of telephone exchanges in Delhi had suspended their work in sympathy with the strikers;

(d) the number of complaints of line faults pending with the telephone exchanges since the strike began; and

(e) the action taken in the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):**

(a) Yes, Sir. The linestaff of Karol Bagh Exchange went on 'tool-down' strike on 14-7-67 and resumed duly on 17-7-67.

(b) Their sole demand was the transfer of an Engineering Supervisor for alleged harassment of linestaff.

(c) Yes Sir. Out-door staff of other exchanges went on a sympathetic strike for a few hours during the morning of 17-7-67.

(d) As at close of

14-7-67 — 179

15-7-67 — 124

16-7-67 — 201

(e) The Engineering Supervisor against whom the allegations have been made is on leave and an enquiry into the allegations has been held by the Vigilance Officer of the Telephone District. The report of the Vigilance Officer is under scrutiny of the General Manager, Delhi Telephone District.

**परीक्षाओं के द्वारा नियुक्तियां**

7539. श्री रामसिंह अग्रवाल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार परीक्षाओं तथा विज्ञापनों द्वारा नियुक्त किये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की वरिष्ठता, योग्यता के अनुसार निर्धारित करती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ नियुक्तियां योग्यता के आधार पर नहीं की गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले दो वर्षों में उन की संख्या कितनी है तथा उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) वरिष्ठता के वर्तमान सामान्य सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार ऐसी अर्हता से सेवाओं / पदों में वरिष्ठता निर्वाचन अधिकारियों द्वारा परीक्षा अथवा साक्षात्कार के परिणामों के आधार पर दिये गये योग्यता क्रम द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है जिन के लिए परीक्षा अथवा साक्षात्कार के आधार पर चयन द्वारा सीधी भरती की जाती है। पहले के चयन के परिणाम स्वरूप नियुक्त व्यक्ति बाद के चयन के आधार पर नियुक्त व्यक्तियों से वरिष्ठ माने जाते हैं। हाँ, जहाँ कहीं प्रारम्भिक स्तर पर स्थायी रूप से भरती व्यक्ति बाद में नियुक्त के समय दिये गये योग्यता क्रम से भिन्न क्रम में स्थायी किए जाते हैं तब उन की वरिष्ठता स्थायित्व के क्रम से मानी जाती है न कि मूल योग्यता क्रम से।

(ख) और (ग). आवश्यक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### Rule of Politicians

7540. Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a poster that appeared in Delhi in the second week of April, 1967 calling for an end to the rule of politicians;

(b) whether the authors of this poster have been traced; and

(c) whether any action is proposed to be taken against those responsible for issuing this poster?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) No such poster came to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

आसाम तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में तूफान से  
हानि

7541. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री राम सिंह धरवाल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1967 के तीसरे सप्ताह में  
आसाम तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में तूफान के  
कारण जान और माल का कितना नुकसान  
हुआ; और

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने  
यदि कोई सहायता दी है तो कितनी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री  
के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) आसाम  
तथा पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकारों से प्राप्त  
सूचना का विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) इन राज्यों में से किसी से भी वित्तीय  
सहायता की कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

विवरण

राज्य	जन हानि		सम्पत्ति की हानि
	मनुष्य	पशु	
			रुपए
आसाम	2	—	5,01,300
प० बंगाल	1	3 मवेशी और 30 बकरियाँ।	4,12,195

### National Labour Commission

7542. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will  
the Minister of Labour and Rehabil-  
itation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive  
questionnaire designed to unearth a  
mass of data and information on cru-  
cial labour matters as well as hither-  
to unexpected aspects of working  
class has been framed by the National  
Labour Commission; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the  
same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Labour and Re-  
habilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Five copies of the Questionnaire  
issued by the National Commission on  
Labour have already been sent to the  
Parliament Library.

### National Book Development Board

7543. Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri J. B. Singh:  
Shri Ranjit Singh:  
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Education be  
pleased to refer to the reply given to  
Unstarred Question No. 971 on the  
31st May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the recommendation of  
the National Book Development Board  
to Government requesting for tax re-  
lief and other facilities to the publish-  
ing industry to boost circulation of  
text books has been considered; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-  
ment thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr.  
Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). The re-  
levant recommendations of the Natio-  
nal Book Development Board are still  
under consideration of the Govern-  
ment.

**Call for a Sympathetic Strike in Support of Delhi Policemen's Demands**

7544. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
 Shri George Fernandes:  
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a call was given for a sympathetic strike to support the demands of the Policemen in Delhi;

(b) whether Government asked the various Central Ministries/Departments to take stern action against all those staying away from work;

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(d) what was the response to the strike?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). It was reported that some organisations of the Central Government employees proposed to organise a strike on 22nd April, 1967 in connection with the agitation of some policemen in Delhi. Therefore, Ministries/Departments were advised to treat all cases of unauthorised absence from duty on that day as strike and take disciplinary action against the persons concerned for violation of the Conduct Rules. It was further decided that unauthorised absence should be treated as break in service, and should not be regularised in any manner.

(c) and (d). The strike did not, however, take place and no action was taken in the matter.

**Enquiry Against Transport Manager, Poona for Violation of Foreign Exchange, Customs and other Laws**

7545. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
 Shri George Fernandes:  
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 2873 on the 30th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the reply of the state Government received in the matter of prosecution of the former Transport Manager, Poona for the violation of Foreign Exchange, Customs and other Laws has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was further examined and it was decided to prosecute the Transport Manager, five private firms and their Partners and Directors under Section 5 of the Imports & Exports (Control) Act, and the Directors and employees of another firm under Section 409 IPC. A complaint under Section 5 of the Imports & Exports (Control) Act, and a charge-sheet under Section 409 IPC was accordingly filed in the court of the Addl. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on 10th July, 1967.

**पटना विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाना**

7546. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :  
 श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना विश्व-विद्यालय के अध्यापक संघ ने पटना विश्व-विद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने का अनुरोध केन्द्रीय सरकार से किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।



**पुलिस संहिता**

7547. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री ५० ना० तिवारी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार समूचे देश के लिये समान पुलिस संहिता बनाने तथा एक समान व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**नई दिल्ली स्थित हरकोर्ट बटलर हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूल**

7548. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रींकार सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में मन्दिर मार्ग पर स्थित हरकोर्ट बटलर हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूल अपने स्कूल के भवन कोष के लिए छात्रों के अभिभावकों से अनिवार्य रूप से 20 रुपये प्रति वर्ष लेता है तथा इस प्रथा के विरुद्ध सरकार को शिकायतें भेजी गई हैं किन्तु फिर भी इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**घनबाद की एक कोयला खान में दुर्घटना**

7549. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगजीवन राव जोशी :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 मई, 1967 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' हिन्दी दैनिक में छपा दिया समाचार सही है कि घनबाद की एक कोयला खान के गिर जाने से एक व्यक्ति मारा गया तथा चार अन्य घायल हुए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना होने के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) सरकार ने मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों तथा घायल व्यक्तियों को क्या सहायता दी है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) मैसर्स ईस्ट इंडियन कोल कम्पनी लि० केन्दुवाडीह कोयला खान में 28 अप्रैल, 1967 को छत गिरने से एक घातक दुर्घटना हुई जिसमें एक मजदूर की मृत्यु हो गई और तीन सख्त घायल हुए ।

(ख) यह दुर्घटना तीन विकास-सिराओं के केन्द्र पर हुई । जब क्लास्टिंग के बाद लोडर कोयला उठाने में व्यस्त थे तब छत के कोयले का एक भाग केन्द्र पर घा गिरा जिसमें चार व्यक्ति सख्त घायल हो गए । एक घायल व्यक्ति सतह पर ले जाते समय मर गया ।

(ग) कोयला खान श्रम कल्याण निधि से निर्धारित आर्थिक सहायता दिलाने के लिये कारबाई की जा रही है । ऐसी सहायता केवल घातक दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वाले व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों या खुद उन मजदूरों को मिलती है जो दुर्घटना के कारण स्थायी रूप से काम करने के अयोग्य हो जाते हैं ।

## बिस्वी में श्रम मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

## All-India Educational Survey

7550. श्री देशराज पाटिल :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 9 मई, 1967 को दिल्ली में राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्मेलन में किन किन विषयों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया और क्या क्या सिफारिशें की गई;

(ग) क्या खेतिहर मजदूरों के बारे में भी विचार-विमर्श किया गया था; और

(घ) क्या बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम 1965 के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किया गया था?

अ० और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :  
(क) जी हां।

(ख) सम्मेलन ने मुख्यतः देश की वर्तमान श्रम स्थिति और ट्रेड यूनियनों को मान्यता देने, स्वचालित यंत्रों को लगाने तथा श्रम कानूनों को लागू करने आदि मामलों पर विचार किया। कोई भी निर्णय रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया।

(ग) सम्मेलन ने इस सुझाव को नोट किया कि विभिन्न श्रम कानूनों को कृषि श्रमिकों पर अधिकाधिक रूप से लागू किया जाना चाहिये।

(घ) जी नहीं।

7551. श्री Sidheswar Prasad:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri D. N. Deb:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training has submitted the report of the Second All-India Educational Survey?

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1298/67].

(c) As soon as the printed copies of the Survey Report are ready, the report will be sent to the State Governments, and the State Governments will be requested to keep the findings of the Survey in view while preparing their District Development Plans for education.

सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा नादिया जिले में भारतीय गांवों पर हल्ला

7552. श्री राम सिंह धरमवाल :  
श्री कृष्ण चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 मई, 1967 को या उसके आसपास नादिया जिले में बिस्तुगन गांव पर 60 सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानियों ने हमला किया था;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानियों ने महिलाओं का अपहरण किया और बहुत सी सम्पत्ति लूटी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). 19 मई, 1967 को ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं हुई। हां किन्तु 17 मई, 1967 को 50-60 पाकिस्तानी पश्चिमी बंगाल में नदिया जिले के बिस्तुगंज (न कि विस्तुगंज) में भारतीय क्षेत्र में अवैध रूप से प्रविष्ट हो गये और उन्होंने एक कुख्यात पाकिस्तानी डकैत को छुड़ाने के इरादे से बेतई सीमा चौकी की गश्ती टुकड़ी के दो सदस्यों पर आक्रमण कर दिया। पाकिस्तानियों के आक्रमण का मुकाबला करते हुए गश्ती टुकड़ी का इन्चार्ज घायल हो गया। पाकिस्तानी दो बैल साथ ले गये। हमारी और कोई जन हानि नहीं हुई। जहां तक एक महिला के तथ्यांकित अपहरण का सम्बन्ध है ठीक-ठीक वस्तु स्थिति की जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है।

(घ) सीमा चौकियों को सतर्क कर दिया गया है और गश्त को बढ़ाने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाये गये हैं। नदिया के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के समकक्ष अधिकारी को विरोध पत्र दिया गया है।

हैदराबाद के स्वर्गीय निजाम की संपत्ति

7553. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :  
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :  
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :  
श्री जार्ज फर्नेंटीज :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :  
श्री आत्म दास :  
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :  
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :  
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हैदराबाद के स्वर्गीय निजाम की सम्पत्ति के पूरे आंकड़े सरकार को मिल गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्पत्ति में कुछ मूल्यवान् हारे और जवाहरात भी शामिल हैं जिन के मूल्य का अभी तक अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी मिली है कि इनमें से कुछ हारे और जवाहरात अन्य देशों को चोरी छिपे भेजे जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो देश की सम्पत्ति को विदेशों में न जाने देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). स्वर्गीय निजाम के उत्तरा-धिकारी ने अभी तक (31 जुलाई, 1967 तक) सम्पत्ति कर का विवरण दाखिल नहीं किया था।

(ग) सरकार ने समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित समाचार देखे हैं और उसे एक अभ्यावेदन भी प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि हैदराबाद के निजाम का विदेशों में जवाहरात बेचने का इरादा है।

(घ) किसी भी वस्तु के प्रवर्ध निर्वात को रोकने के लिए सामान्य सावधानी तथा सुरक्षात्मक उपाय यथासम्भव किए जाते हैं।

### Review of Labour Welfare Schemes

7554. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to review the Labour Welfare Schemes;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) the time likely to be taken by the Committee to submit its report?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are:—

(i) to review the functioning of various statutory and non-statutory welfare schemes in industrial establishments both in the private sector and public sector, including mines and plantations;

(ii) to make such recommendations as may be deemed necessary to improve the functioning of the existing welfare schemes or for introducing new schemes;

(iii) to examine and suggest industries where Welfare Funds like Coal Mines Welfare Fund and Mica Mines Welfare Fund can be created;

(iv) to suggest measures for introducing welfare schemes for rural labour in general with par-

ticular reference to agricultural labour; and

(v) to consider any other related matters that the Committee may deem fit.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of September, 1968.

### Abolition of Public Examinations in School

7555. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to a decision on the abolition of all common or Public examinations in the School stage including the High School Certificate examination; and

(b) if so, whether the reaction of the State Governments to the proposal has been received?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Nihar Ranjan Ray Committee on C.S.I.R.

7556. Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Nilam Ranjan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference of the Nihar Ranjan Ray Committee appointed to go into the Technical Directorates of the C.S.I.R.;

(b) whether the Committee was appointed by the Ministry or by the Director-General C.S.I.R.; and

(c) the personnel of the Committee and their technical qualifications for the job?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) The Nihar Ranjan Ray Committee was appointed to examine the question of integration and co-ordination of work the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre and the Publications and Information Directorate.

(b) The Committee was appointed by the Vice-President, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (Minister of Education).

(c) The Personnel of the Committee and their technical qualifications are as under:—

Name of the Member	Technical Qualifications
1. Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray, Director, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla.	M.A., P.R.S. (Cal.), D. Litt. & Phil, (Leiden), Dip. Lib. (London) F.A.S. (Cal.), F.L.A. (Gr. Br.), F.R.A.S., and F.R.S.A. (London).
2. Dr. K. Venkataraman, Ex-Director, National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.	M.A. (Madras), M.Sc. Tech., Ph.D., D.Sc. Manch.), F.N.I., F.A.Sc.
3. Dr. Bainsi Prasad, Retired Director of Zoological Survey of India and Fisheries Adviser to the Govt. of India.	D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I.

They are all eminent men of learning deeply interested in documentation and publication.

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन)  
(क) जी हाँ।

एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० का प्रतिवेदन

(ख) सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी  
155.00 रु०

7557. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :  
श्री रवि राय :  
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी  
165.00 रु०

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी  
150.00 रु०

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के अधिकारियों ने एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० के प्रतिवेदन का पारिश्रमिक देकर अनुवाद करवाया था ; और

सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी  
170.00 रु०

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस निदेशालय के उन अधिकारियों के पद नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने उक्त प्रतिवेदन का अनुवाद किया था और उन में से प्रत्येक को कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया ?

अनुसन्धान सहायक  
138.00 रु०  
जी० 778.00 रु०

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक और पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग में पद

दिल्ली में मिडिल स्कूल परीक्षा

7558. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :  
श्री रवि राय :  
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :  
श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :  
श्री निहाल सिंह :  
श्री श्रीचन्व गोयल :  
श्री श्रीधरन :  
श्री जे० एच० पटेल :  
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

7559. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री रवि राय :  
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली क्षेत्रों के कुछ मिडिल तथा हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों को मिडिल परीक्षा लेने से छूट दे दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) यदि उन्हें यह छूट उनके शिक्षा स्तर उच्च होने के आधार पर दी गई है तो क्या इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए कि ये स्कूल उच्च शिक्षा का स्तर बनाये रखते हैं प्रत्येक नहीं कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ; और

(घ) इन स्कूलों के नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) छूट के मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(एक) जिन संस्थाओं को छूट दी गई है उनका शिक्षण माध्यम ऐसा है जिसमें दिल्ली प्रशासन ने पाठ्यपुस्तकें नहीं निकाली हैं । पाठ्यपुस्तकों के एक समान न रहने के कारण समान परीक्षा संभव नहीं है ।

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक और पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग में अधिकतर पद स्थायी किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन पदों पर काम करने वालों को भी स्थायी किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं और उनको कब स्थायी कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां । केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में 71 तथा वैज्ञानिक और पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग में 70 पदों को स्थायी कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). वरिष्ठता सूचियों के निर्माण आदि प्रशासनिक औपचारिकताओं के सम्बन्ध में कार्य पूरा हो गया है । अब शीघ्र ही विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की एक बैठक होगी जिसमें इन स्थायी पदों पर काम करने वालों को स्थायी करने का कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया जाएगा ।

(दो) छट पाने वाले एक स्कूल के मामले में यह छूट इसलिए दी गई थी क्योंकि वह केन्द्रीय शिक्षा संस्थान से सम्बद्ध एक प्रायोगिक स्कूल था ।

(ग) छूट का आधार शैक्षिक स्तर नहीं है ; इसलिए सर्वेक्षण कराने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है [पुरतहालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—1299/67]

#### Aerial Photo Interpretation

7560. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Officer of the Survey of India while undergoing training at I.T.C., Delft, prepared any scheme concerning the aerial photo interpretation;

(b) if so, comments on the scheme received by the Adviser, Resources Division of the Planning Commission from a well-known Indian Soil Scientist; and

(c) to what extent the utility of aerial photograph for soil survey emphasized by the officer concerned has been found to be useful?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir. There is nothing in the Survey of India records to show that any officer of the Survey of India while undergoing training at the I.T.C., Delft prepared any scheme concerning the aerial photo interpretation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Interpretation of Soils

7561. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officer of the Survey of India has undergone both photogrammetry and interpretation of soils with aerial photographs course at I.T.C., Delft;

(b) if so, to what extent has the Survey of India benefitted by the above training to the said officer; and

(c) the reasons for not deputing a professional soil scientist to undergo soils interpretation course at I.T.C., Delft?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Messrs. Aukuji firms in Andamans

7562. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the administration in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has issued termination orders to Messrs. Aukuji firms which are enjoying the monopoly in purchasing the Copra and Arecanut from the growers in the Islands; and

(b) whether the administration has been given the required finances to undertake the business and help the growers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Messrs. Akoojee Jadwet and Co. and the two other firms, viz., M/s Car Nicobar Trading Co. and M/s Nancowrie Trading Co. in which the Jadwets hold 50 per cent shares individually were authorised to purchase copra etc. from the growers in the Nicobar Islands. However since

the 1st July, 1967 a new company of the tribals called the Nicobarese commercial Company has started functioning in Car Nicobar. In Nancowrie a company of tribals is expected to start functioning from October, 1967.

(b) The tribals have been assured of all possible help and cooperation from the A. & N. Administration in their new venture.

#### **Allotment of Land in Delhi to Repatriates from Burma**

7563. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has formulated any scheme to allot plots to the repatriates of Burma in the Industrial areas adjoining for starting small scale industries;

(b) if so, whether any incentives in the shape of enhanced loans, technical know-how and guidance for establishing the small scale industries are being provided to them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):  
 (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Most of the repatriates have come to India without much assets or savings and there is no sufficient justification for reservation of a quota of industrial plots for Burma repatriates who can take their turn along with others.

#### **Pay-Scales of Delhi School Teachers**

7564. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1077 on the 31st May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Delhi Administration's

proposal regarding the increase in the pay-scales of school teachers of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):  
 (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration of the Government.

#### **Insurance for Jobless**

7565. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 203 on the 31st May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to introduce insurance for the Jobless people has since been finally considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) At present there is no proposal to introduce an insurance scheme for the jobless people as such. However, the proposal to introduce an Unemployment Insurance Scheme for persons who are employed but who may lose employment through retrenchment or otherwise is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Khosla Commission**

7566. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 182 on the 31st May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Khosla Commission have been finally considered by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?



**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) to (c). The recommendations made by the Commission are still under consideration of Government.

**Personal Staff of Ministers**

**7567. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**  
**Shri Bhagaban Das:**  
**Shri K. Haldar:**  
**Shri C. K. Chakrapani:**  
**Shri E. K. Nayanar:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of duties assigned and performed by the various categories of personal staff of the Central Ministers;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item Expenses on Minister's Staff appearing in the 'Patriot' of the 19th May, 1967; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) The duties of the personal staff of Ministers are generally to assist the Ministers in the maintenance of certain important files, parliamentary papers, handling some amount of correspondence, fixing of interviews, reception of visitors, screening of telephone calls, arranging meetings, taking down dictation in Shorthand and transcribing the same, receipt and issue of dak and render such help as ministers may require in due discharge of their duties.

(b) and (c). A scale of staff has been laid down for the personal staff of Ministers and Deputy Ministers. All proposals for additional staff or for upgradation of posts are carefully examined before they are sanctioned.

**M.P. Committee on Education**

**7568. Shri N. R. Laskar:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 339 on the 7th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have examined these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report was laid on the Table of the House on 25th July, 1967.

(c) The recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**National Laboratories**

**7569. Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the qualifications, Academic and Professional prescribed for the posts of Directors, Deputy-Directors and Assistant Directors in the National Laboratories/Institutes, Units of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** The academic and professional qualifications for the posts of Directors, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors in the National Laboratories/Institutes and Units vary from Laboratory to Laboratory depending upon the discipline of science and technology and the particular job requirements. No standard qualifications can be laid down for these posts. However, high academic qualifications, experience and ability to plan and direct research are generally prescribed.

### National Research Development Corporation

**7570. Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Directors of the National Research Development Corporation has been recently reconstituted;

(b) if so, the changes made from the last Board; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the working of the National Research Development Corporation?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the changes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1300/67].

(c) The activities of the Corporation are being reviewed by the Board of Directors with a view to improving its working to make it a more effective instrument of scientific research, development and utilisation.

### National Aeronautical Laboratory

**7571. Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the present Director of the National Aeronautical Laboratory and the date when he was appointed;

(b) his qualifications and experience in aerodynamics, for which Rupees Five Crores have been spent by the Government in creating facilities;

(c) whether it is a fact that since he has joined, a number of qualified people in aerodynamics have left this laboratory; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take so that the facilities created at such cost are used to the best advantage?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) The name of the Director, National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore is Dr. S. R. Valluri and he was appointed on 23-11-1965.

(b) Dr. Valluri is qualified upto Ph.D. in Aeronautics (including course work in Aerodynamics). He is a specialist in structures.

(c) The required information is given in the statement attached.

(d) The following steps have been initiated by the Laboratory to ensure utilization of the facilities:—

(i) Scientists of the Laboratory have day-to-day working relationship with the Design Engineering group of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd;

(ii) Air Marshal Lal, Managing Director and Dr. V. M. Ghatage, General Manager of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (Bangalore Division) are members of the Executive Council of the Laboratory;

(iii) Discussions are underway with the Design Engineers of H.A.L. to generate data that will have an impact on some of the present plans that are under active consideration at the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited; and

(iv) Plans are also underway for utilisation of the facilities for serving certain other Defence needs.

### Statement

1. Dr. Y. V. G. Acharya (Scientist—E) tendered his resignation before Dr. Valluri took charge as the Director of the Laboratory. The Director General, C. S. I. R. suggested that he should take six months leave and re-

consider his decision during the period of this six months. Dr. Acharya went abroad and insisted that his resignation should be accepted and he continued his stay abroad.

2. Dr. Tirumalesa (Scientist—C) went abroad before Dr. Valluri took charge as Director of the Laboratory and insisted that he would rejoin only if a Deputy Director's position was offered to him. Otherwise his resignation may be accepted. C. S. I. R. accepted the resignation.

3. Mr. M. S. Sastry (Scientist—B) who was working on structural problems in the Aerodynamics Division of the Laboratory, applied for a job at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and informed the Director that he had more inclination towards teaching. On his appointment in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, his resignation was accepted by the Director.

4. Mr. P. A. Irani (Scientist—B) was abroad for more than two years at the time Dr. Valluri took charge and he tendered his resignation from there, which was accepted by the Director.

#### **Foreign Fishing Boats caught in Andamans**

7572. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign boats and outboard engines caught during the last five years in Andaman waters for fishing without permission;

(b) the number of cases out of them in which such boats were acquitted later on;

(c) the number of boats sunk for want of proper care without fetching any price and the number out of them in our use;

(d) the amount of compensation paid to foreign Governments in such cases; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to decide such cases quickly and to look after the boats to avoid losses?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) In all 19 foreign boats were caught during the last 5 years. Out of these, 10 were caught while fishing and the rest were caught while in anchor or cruising. No outboard engines were caught separately though some of the boats caught had outboard engines.

(b) 12 boats were released in all; including the one which was released after conviction.

(c) None of the confiscated boats has sunk for want of proper care. Three confiscated boats are in use of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) All efforts are made to decide the cases as quickly as possible and the boats are looked after by the Andaman & Nicobar Administration themselves so as to avoid any loss.

#### **Burning of Churches in Orissa**

7573. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:  
Shri Rabi Ray:  
Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the burning of some churches in Orissa before the fourth election;

(b) whether the defeated Government and/or the new Swatantra-Dissident Congressmen Coalition have made any inquiry into the matter;

(c) if so, the result of the inquiry;

(d) whether the Centre gave any advice to the State Government; and

(e) if so, what?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the Government of Orissa, a senior police officer made an inquiry into the matter on instructions from the then Government. Although the burning of churches could not be prevented, no responsibility could be placed on any body for failure to control the situation. Cases have been started against miscreants, who have been committed to Sessions.

(d) and (e). The State Government was requested in November, 1966 to be vigilant about the situation, to consider the setting up Peace Committees of leading citizens to mobilise public opinion in favour of maintaining communal harmony and to do everything possible to give the Christian community a sense of security. It was also hoped that the assurance already given by the Government to render financial assistance for rebuilding the churches would be fulfilled quickly and in a generous spirit.

#### **Private Detective Agencies**

**7574. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**  
**Shri Ganesh Ghosh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private detective agencies functioning in this country;

(b) the number of those which are of Indian origin;

(c) the number of those which are of foreign origin;

(d) whether any licence is required to operate such agencies; and

(e) if so, the number of licences issued to them and on what conditions?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) to (c). Government are aware of the functioning of eighteen private detective agencies in the country; they are all managed by Indian nationals. Government have no information of any detective agency run by an foreigner.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Sanction of expenditure by Ministers of Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh**

**7575. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the limits imposed on the powers of the Ministers of the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh or of its Cabinet in the matter of sanctioning of expenditure out of departmental and discretionary grants;

(b) the procedure adopted for the sanctioning of the amount beyond the limits fixed for them; and

(c) whether the approval of the Central Government is necessary in such cases and the time ordinarily taken for obtaining such sanctions?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) to (c). A discretionary grant of Rs. 5,000 was placed at the disposal of the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh in August, 1965. The amount of the grant has been increased to Rs. 7,000.00 in March, 1967. No such grant has been placed at the disposal of any other Minister in Himachal Pradesh. No limits have been imposed on the powers of the Chief Minister in the matter of sanctioning expenditure out of his discretionary grant. The question of sanctioning amounts beyond the prescribed limits or of giving the approval of the Central Government for such cases

has, therefore, not arisen so far. However, it is proposed to prescribe detailed rules for the utilisation of the discretionary grant.

#### Transfers of Gazetted Officers by Ministers

**7576. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the powers assigned to the Cabinet and the Ministers of the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh for taking action for transfers or making transfers of the Gazetted Officers for their Departments;

(b) the procedure adopted for the above items beyond the limits imposed on them; and

(c) the time ordinarily taken for the passing of the orders mentioned in part (b) above from the Centre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). No powers have been assigned to the Cabinet and Ministers of Union territories with regard to transfer of gazetted officers. The power is exercised by the appropriate authorities under the service rules. Where such powers are exercisable by the administrator, he has to consult the Chief Minister. In the case of officers belonging to joint cadres the power is vested in the Central Government. Transfer of such officers in the territory is done by Himachal Government in consultation with the Central Government, when necessary; no undue time is taken by the Central Government when they are consulted.

#### Bringing Profiteers under Penal Laws

**7577. Shri M. Sudarsanam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring the profiteers under the penal laws; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The Essential Commodities Act contains provisions for prosecuting profiteers. Section 3(1) (a) (iii) of the P.D. Act enables detention of any person with a view to prevent him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies essential to the community. A proposal to make the law relating to profiteering more stringent is also under consideration.

#### हिन्दी पढ़ाने की योजना

**7578. श्री मोल्ह प्रसाद :**  
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती  
श्री जे० एच० पटेल :  
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी पढ़ाने की योजना पर अब तक कुल कितना धन खर्च हुआ है ;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने अध्यापक, पर्यवेक्षक, हिन्दी अधिकारी आदि काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) हिन्दी पढ़ाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने ऐसे अधिकारियों ने हिन्दी सीखा है, जिन्होंने अपना काम हिन्दी में करना आरम्भ कर दिया है ; और

(घ) क्या उन अधिकारियों को जिन्होंने अभी तक अपना काम हिन्दी में करना शुरू नहीं किया है, अपना काम हिन्दी में करने के लिये कहने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) अप्रकट जानकारी

विवरण में संलग्न है।

(ख) अध्यापक	208
पर्यवेक्षक	4
सहायक पर्यवेक्षक	14
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी	4

(ग) और (घ). हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना प्रमुख रूप से सब के सरकारी कामकाज को हिन्दी में चलाने के लिये एक प्रारम्भिक कार्यक्रम के रूप में है। हिन्दी में किये जाने वाले काम का परिमाण बढ़ने पर हिन्दी प्रशिक्षित अधिकारियों की सेवाओं का अतिरिक्त लाभ उठया जायेगा।

### विवरण

“केन्द्रिय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के हिन्दी शिक्षण की योजना” के शीर्ष के अधीन वर्गीकृत निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों का विवरण

वर्ष	राशि
	रुपयों में
1955-56	—
1956-57	1,44,360
1957-58	6,82,579
1958-59	8,82,132 + 16,753
1959-60	9,73,146
1960-61	11,44,766
1961-62	13,07,885
1962-63	17,40,577
1963-64	17,70,321
1964-65	20,40,912
1965-66	22,93,256
1966-67 (संगोष्ठित प्राक्क- लन)	22,14,200
1967-68 (बजट प्राक्कलन)	22,64,500

### बस्तर के भूतपूर्व शासक का राजमहल

7579. श्री ज्ञा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह राजमहल जिसमें स्वर्गीय महाराजा प्रवीण चन्द्र भंजदेव रहते थे उनकी विधवा महारानी बेदवती को नि नि कारणों से नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह राजमहल महारानी बेदवती को दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) वस्तुतः राज महल को बस्तर के शासक की निजी सम्पत्ति माना गया था। बाद में वर्तमान शासक द्वारा स्वर्गीय श्री प्रवीण चन्द्र भंजदेव को उनके जीवन काल के लिए राज महल में रहने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

(ख) इस मामले से सरकार का संबंध नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### कोयला खानों संबंधी औद्योगिक समिति

7580. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या अब तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री 14 जून, 1967 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 2346 के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों संबंधी औद्योगिक समिति के निष्कर्षों पर इस बीच कोई कार्यवाही कर ली गई है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

**अम धीर पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हार्थ) :**  
(क) से (ग). कांयला खान संस्था श्रियांगिक समिति के 10वें अधिवेशन के सभी निष्कर्षों पर कार्यवाही शुरू की जा चुकी है। अब तक को गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रख गए विवरण में दिया गया है। [पुरत हाउस में रखा गया देखिये संख्या ए.टी.-1301/67] यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि प्रत्येक निष्कर्ष पर कार्यवाही कब पूरी हो जायेगी।

**“करकका बांध परियोजना के प्लान गुम होने के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग की रिपोर्ट**

**7581. श्री मधु लिमये :**  
**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :**

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या करकका बांध परियोजना से संबंधित कागजात और प्लान पाकिस्तान के पास चले जाने के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा की जा रही जांच अब पूर हो चुकी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन जांच के पश्चात केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने अब करकका परियोजना के भूतपूर्व मुख्य इंजीनियर, श्री मोहित नईधरो, श्री सुनाल दाम और श्री तारापद चक्रवर्ती के विरुद्ध एक अभियोग तैयार किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध तैयार किये गये आरोप पत्र में क्या आरोप लगाये गये हैं ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) :** (क) हां श्रामात् ।

(ख) और (ग). इस बारे में कलकत्ता के अतिरिक्त मुख्य प्रेजिडेंसी मजिस्ट्रेट के न्यायालय में माहित चौधरी, सुनाल रंजन दाम, तारापद चक्रवर्ती, पश्चिम बंगाल के निचई तथा जल परिवोजना के प्रकाश प्राप्त मुख्य इंजीनियर ए० एल० दास के विरुद्ध भारतीय दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता का धारा 120-ख के अर्वात एह शिकायत इस बारे में दर्ज कराई गई है। शिकायत में अभिभुक्त के विरुद्ध जो आरोप लगाये गए हैं संज्ञेय में वे इस प्रकार हैं कि उन्होंने भारतीय सरकारी गोपनीयता अधिनियम के अर्वात अपराध करने के लिये साजिश की और उन्होंने स्वयं प्राप्त करके पाकिस्तान के तत्कालीन कलकत्ता स्थित उ० उच्चायुक्त को एक विदेशा सत्ता के लाभार्थ और राज्य की सुरक्षा के लिये हानिकारक ढंग से दस्तावेज और सूचना दी।

**U.G.C. Committee to look into the appointment of University Teachers and admission to University Colleges**

**7582. Shri Marandi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee comprising of Dr. Pavate, Dr. Joshi and Shri Santhana to look into the numerous complaints regarding the favouritism in the appointment of teachers and admission of students and distribution of examination work among teachers in the Universities;

(b) if so, whether the said Committee has submitted its report;

(c) the main recommendations contained in the report; and

(d) the steps being taken to implement them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir, a Committee was appointed by the University Grants Commission with Dr. D. C. Pavate as Chairman and among others Dr. A. C. Joshi and Shri K. Santhanam as members.

(b) The Committee has submitted its report.

(c) and (d). The report of the Committee is still under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

कलकत्ता में चीनी दौत्यों का स्वागत

7583. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री आरुण दास :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री

श्री सा० सुन्दरलाल :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले महीने की 20 अथवा 25 तारीख को कलकत्ता में एक स्वागत समारोह में भाग लेते हुए एक चीनी दौत्य ने "माऊ जिन्दाबाद" के नारे लगाये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्वागत समारोह में साम्यवादी दल के प्रमुख नेता उपस्थित थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वागत समारोह के बाद बन्द कमरे में अत्यन्त गोपनीय वार्ता हुई थी;

1739 (Ai) LSD.—5.

(घ) क्या इस समारोह से संबंधित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क), (ख) और (ग). सरकार के पास कलकत्ता में किसी स्वागत समारोह में एक चीनी दौत्य के भाग लेने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है और नहीं प्रश्न के भाग (ख) और (ग) के बारे में कोई सूचना है अतः (घ) और (ङ) भागों का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। हाँ, गृह मंत्री 6-7-67 को पहले ही बता चुके हैं कि सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार एक चीनी दौत्य ने कलकत्ता में साम्यवादी (मार्क्सवादी) नेताओं तथा कार्यकर्तियों से सम्पर्क किया था और एक नाटक भी देखा था। नाटक के दौरान माऊ के पक्ष में नारे लगाए गये थे।

Shops for repatriates from Burma

7584. Shri Liladhar Kotaki: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation have formulated any scheme for the construction of a few shops near Kalkaji Colony for the repatriates of Burma;

(b) if so, when these shops will be ready for allotment; and

(c) whether Government have also considered the allotment and construction of houses near to these shops for the repatriates of Burma?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Yes. The question of construction of shops in Kalkaji is under the consideration of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi who have been asked to prepare detailed estimates. Information regarding



the expected date of completion at this stage is being requested from the Municipal Corporation.

(c) 61 residential plots have been reserved for Burma repatriates in the Wazirpur Residential Scheme Phase II.

### **Scholars going abroad**

**7585. Shri George Fernandes:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the circumstances under which Dr. J. B. Tripathi, Principal, Institute of Oriental Philosophy, Virandavan (Mathura) had to leave India for West Germany within 8 months of his returning to the country with the intention of settling here permanently;

(b) whether a copy of the report submitted by Dr. Tripathi to the Chairman of the University Grants Commission will be placed on the Table of the House;

(c) what are the facts of the case of Dr. Pradosh Aich, who was teaching Sociology at the University of Cologne (West Germany), and who joined the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur and ultimately decided to go back to West Germany;

(d) whether Government are aware that the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Rajasthan himself asked the Head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Cologne to call Dr. Aich back to West Germany; and

(e) if so, whether the act of the Vice-Chancellor was in conformity with Government's policy to persuade Indian Scholars to return to India?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chairman, University Grants Commission, did not receive

any report from Dr. Tripathi. A copy of the letter written by Dr. Tripathi to the Vice-Chancellor, Agra University was, however, endorsed to the Chairman and was received by him.

(c) and (d). Dr. Pradosh Aich, an Indian national who had married a German wife, and was working in an Institute of Sociology in West Germany, secured an appointment as a temporary Reader in the Department of Sociology of Rajasthan University in the session 1966-67. The appointment was for the session, without any terms for his permanent absorption. Dr. Aich joined on August 2, 1966. The University authorities, however, found his working unsatisfactory and terminated his services on February 10, 1967. Dr. Aich went to a court of law against this order. In accordance with the agreement reached in court, he was paid by the university till July 6, 1967. The Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University, wrote to Dr. Koenig in February 1967, to ask Dr. Aich to return to his Institute in West Germany.

(e) There could be no objection to correspondence between heads of the two educational institutions about an individual scholar whose work was found unsatisfactory and with whom both were concerned.

### **Indian Scholars Working Abroad**

**7586. Shri Gorge Fernandes:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the Indian Scholars, Academicians and Scientists who are working abroad;

(b) the country-wise break-up;

(c) in which countries these Scholars/Researchers were trained;

(d) how many of them never came back to this country after training;

(e) how many Indian Scholars, Academicians and Scientists who were trained and living in foreign countries have come back to India permanently;

(f) how many of them left India again for careers abroad; and

(g) what are the circumstances under which these Indians felt impelled to leave the country after coming back with the intention to serve India with their considerable experience acquired abroad?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) and (b). No precise information is available. The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research maintains an Indians Abroad Register of Scientists, Technologists and Medical Personnel, in which registration is voluntary. Countrywise distribution of registrants abroad as on the 1st March 1967 is given in the statement (Table 1) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1302/67]. Their last known employment status is also given in the statement (Table 2).

(c) Countries of training as available in the Indians Abroad Register are given in the statement attached (Table 3).

(d) Information is not available.

(e) The yearwise return of Indian Scientists and Technologists registered in the National Register during the past 8 years is given in the statement attached (Table 4). This data does not include all those who returned, since registration is not compulsory. Information is not available as to how many of them returned permanently.

(f) The number of persons with foreign qualifications selected to the "Scientists Pool" who have left it and are known to be abroad at present is 92. This does not include 17 persons who went abroad again and returned to India subsequently.

(g) Information is not available.

#### Use of Helicopter by the Home Minister

**7587. Shri Nambiar:**

**Shri P. Gopalan:**

**Shri Viswanatha Menon:**

**Shri E. K. Nayanar:**

**Shri K. Anirudhan:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6093 on the 19th July, 1967 and state:

(a) the name of the owner of the helicopter used by him during the Elections; and

(b) whether any Government staff was utilized for the purpose?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) The helicopter belonged to M/s. Pillman Air Craft Company, of Bombay.

(b) For ensuring the safety of the flights, the staff of the Aviation Department, Home Guards Department etc. was allowed to be utilised. The Government of Maharashtra have recovered the charges for this facility from the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee.

#### Purchase of General Merchandise by the Andaman Administration

**7588. Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andaman Administration purchased general merchandise worth about Rs. 2 lakhs for Government shops and Co-operative stores from a firm known as Hauar Trading & Co. without calling tender;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Commission to enquire into it?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) to (c). In pursuance of Government's decision to end monopoly of the non-tribals in the matter of trade in Nicobars, the Andaman & Nicobar Administration had in March,

1967 purchased general merchandise worth Rs. 48,557/- from M/s. Hauer Trading Co. Calcutta and Madras who are suppliers of consumer goods and other stores to the Consumer Co-operative Society and Centre Cooperative Welfare Society in order to maintain the supply of consumer goods in those Islands. The codal formality of inviting tenders for this purchase was dispensed with by the A. & N. Administration in public interest as the time at their disposal was very short. However, subsequently it was decided that the license of the existing non-tribal firm may be extended by 3 months by which date the Nicobarese would be able to take over the trade themselves. The goods and the invoices were therefore transferred to the Consumer Cooperative Stores, Port Blair who made payment of bills to the suppliers direct. There was no loss to the Government in this transaction. The question of appointing a commission of enquiry does not arise.

#### Paintings Stolen from Salarjung Museum

7589. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4674 on the 5th July, 1967 regarding the theft of 49 miniature paintings from Salarjung Museum and state:

(a) the antique value of these rare paintings; and

(b) whether these paintings were covered by insurance and if so, for what amounts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education Shri Sher Singh):

(a) The value of the lost paintings is not known. The Salar Jung Museum Board has appointed a Sub-Committee to fix the value of these paintings.

(b) Thirteen out of these forty-nine paintings were insured for Rs. 1150 upto 1958-59. Since then none of these paintings is covered by insurance.

#### Postal Life Insurance

7590. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3912 on the 28th June, 1967 regarding the Postal Life Insurance and state:

(a) the bases adopted in the report for the valuation of the fund and how it compares with the actual experience;

(b) whether it is proposed to carry over some surplus; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to distribute the surplus in the form of increased rate of bonus?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) The bases adopted in the valuation of the Fund as on 31-3-66 and fixation of premium rates and the actual experience are given below:—

Bases	Class of Business Whole Life	Endowment	Actual Experience
(i) Mortality	A(1924-29) ult.	A(1924-29) ult.	67% (barring unreported deaths)
(ii) Interest on balances	3.5%	3.5%	4.3% (At the time of valuation it was 3.5%)
(iii) Expense provision	10 % of future office premiums	10 % of future office premiums	6.1%
(iv) Reserve for future bonus	Rs. 23m per thousand sum assured per annum	Rs. -7/1 per thousand sum assured per annum	

(b) A surplus of Rs. 22.97 lakhs has been carried forward.

(c) The proposal was examined in consultation with the Controller of Insurance and dropped.

#### **Fridays as Holidays in Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi**

**7591. Shri Sradhakar Supakar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi observed Fridays as closed holidays instead of Sundays;

(b) since when this practice is in vogue and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any other educational institutions in Delhi and New Delhi are observing Fridays as closed holidays?

**The Minister of Education (Dr Tri-guna Sen):** (a) Yes, Sir, Friday, instead of Sunday is observed as a weekly holiday.

(b) This practice, which seeks to give to teachers and students facilities for Friday prayers, has been in vogue since 1920.

(c) No, Sir. No other Government or Government-aided institution observes Friday as a closed holiday.

#### **Arrests in Delhi on 7th November, 1966**

**7592. Shri Sradhakar Supakar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested on the 7th November, 1966 in Delhi and New Delhi for taking part in the anti-cow slaughter agitation;

(b) the number of Government employees among them; and

(c) whether the cases against the persons arrested are still pending in courts of Law?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) 37.

(b) 3.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### **Development of Urdu Language**

**7593. Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Ishaq Sambhali:**  
**Shri Satya Narain Singh:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4519 on the 5th July, 1967 and state:

(a) the up-to-date steps taken to develop Urdu Language in the country; and

(b) whether any committee has been set up to study the problem of development of the Urdu Language?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):** (a) The answer given in reply to the Unstarred Question under reference reports the up-to-date position.

(b) The Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti was set up in April, 1966, to advise Government on matters relating to the development of the Modern Indian Languages, including Urdu, and their relationship with the language of the Union.

#### **Searches in Cotton Mills of Birlas**

**7594. Dr. Ranen Sen:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the premises of Kosoram Cotton Mills of Birlas in Calcutta were searched by the C.I.B. for three successive days in June last but in between the searches certain papers were burnt by the management;

(b) whether Government are also aware that workers fearing foul play surrounded the factory and informed the C. I. B. who refused to come; and

(c) whether it is a fact that being approached by the Worker's Union

later on, the Calcutta police appeared on the scene and seized certain papers from the mills?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) A search of M/s. Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta was conducted by the C. B. I. from 15th June, 1967 to 18th June, 1967. No papers were burnt by the management at the premises of the said Mills while the search was in progress.

(b) A day after the search ended i.e. on 19th June, 1967, information was received by the C. B. I. about some workers having surrounded a building situated at a remote end of the premises of the Mills, suspecting that some documents inside the buildings were being destroyed immediately on receiving this information, two officers of the C. B. I. who had conducted the search visited the spot to check up the information.

(c) On 19th June, 1967, when the C. B. I. officers visited the spot to check up the information, they had taken with them two State Police Officers in uniform. Prior to this on 16th June, 1967, the West Bengal Government had deputed a State Police Officers to check on information which the Home Secretary West Bengal Government had received about destruction of records at the city head office of the Birlas at India Exchange Place. No papers were seized by the State Police officers as far as Central Government are aware.

#### Allotment of Houses to Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

**7595. Dr. Ranen Sen:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had started building and allotting certain houses in 1948-49 in Ashoknagar, P. S. Habra, West Bengal for the settlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the displaced persons will be permanently given possession of such houses; and

(c) the steps Government have so far taken for the allotment of the houses?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected from West Bengal Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Gheraos

**7596. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a dangerous situation has been created in West Bengal due to Gheraos which are seen as a part of Red plan for revolution; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) and (b). The Central Government's assessment of the situation and their policy in this regard were spelt out in the statement made by the Home Minister in this House on May 29, 1967. Since then the West Bengal Government have, in pursuance of the directives given by the Calcutta High Court, reviewed their policy and asked the police to act according to law in dealing with cases of 'gheraos'.

ब्रिटेन की सरकार द्वारा भूतपूर्व शरणार्थियों को दी गई पेशान

**7597. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :**  
श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डे :  
श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन की सरकार भारत सरकार के कोष में से कुछ भूतपूर्व शरणार्थियों

के उत्तराधिकारियों, परिवारों तथा आश्रित को पेंशन अथवा वजीफा दिया करती थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखेगी जिसमें उन शासकों के नाम जिनके उत्तराधिकारियों को पेंशन मिला करती थी तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक को मिलने वाली पेंशन की राशि और पेंशन लेने वाले उत्तराधिकारियों की संख्या दर्शायी गई है;

(ग) क्या कुछ लोगों को अब भी ये पेंशन दी जा रही है और यदि हां; तो उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी कितनी राशि दी जा रही है;

(घ) ये पेंशन लेने वाले कितने व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान अथवा अन्य देश को चले गये हैं; और

(ङ) क्या उन्हें यहां से पेंशन मिल रही है अथवा उन्हें पेंशन का भुगतान करना पाकिस्तान सरकार का दायित्व है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के समय ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा भूतपूर्व शासकों के परिवारों को दी जाने वाली राजनैतिक पेंशनों का एक विवरण संलग्न है। सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT—1303/67]

प्रश्न के इस भाग में जो सूचना मांगी गई है वह पूरी उपलब्ध नहीं है। जितनी सूचना केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के अभिलेखागारों में उपलब्ध हैं उसी का संकलन करने में बहुत से शोध कार्य और श्रम की जरूरत पड़ेगी।

(ग) ऐसी पेंशने कुछ लोगों को अभी तक दी जा रही है। ये पेंशने केन्द्रीय राजस्व में से दी जाती हैं किन्तु ये हर एक अनुदान की

शर्तों के अनुसार सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी जाती हैं। यदि आवश्यकता होगी तो प्रत्येक पेंशन पाने वाले को दी जाने वाली राशि के बारे में सूचना का राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त करके संकलन करना पड़ेगा। यह सूचना 8 जून, 1962 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2625 के उत्तर में दिये गए आश्वासन की पूर्ति में 21 अगस्त, 1963 को सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई थी। इसमें 3683 राजनीतिक पेंशन पाने वालों की एक सूची और उनमें से प्रत्येक को दी जाने वाली राशि दी गई थी।

(घ) और (ङ). ऐसी पेंशनों को प्राप्त करने वाले उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना तैयार नहीं है जो भारत को छोड़कर चले गये हैं किन्तु भारत सरकार द्वारा पाकिस्तान को चले जाने वाले राजनीतिक पेंशनदारों को इस समय कोई पेंशन नहीं दी जा रही है।

#### Size of Ministries in States

7598. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a step towards effecting economy on non-development expenditure, Government have advised the various State Governments to reduce the size of the Ministries;

(b) if so, whether any maximum limit has been put on the size of the Ministries so that ruling parties may not be able to expand the Ministries beyond limits merely to retain power;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that the strength of the Ministries has been increased instead of being reduced since the respective present ruling parties took the reigns of Government such as in Haryana; and

## Answers

## Answers

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy):** (a) No sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The formation of Ministries in the States is governed by Articles 163 and 164 of the Constitution. They do not prescribe any limit on the size of the Ministries, Governments are aware that there have been variations in the size of the Ministries in the various States. But the question of Central Government tendering any advice does not arise, as there is no such provision in the Constitution.

### Teaching of Nepalese Language in India

**7599. Shri K. M. Madhukar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nepalese language, Nepalese Administration and Constitution of Nepal are being taught in any University in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) and (b). Provision for the teaching of Nepalese language exists in the following universities:

- |                 |                                                           |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Banaras      | (As an optional paper at B. A. level)                     |
| 2. Calcutta     | Do.                                                       |
| 3. Dibrugarh    | Do.                                                       |
| 4. Gauhati      | Do.                                                       |
| 5. North Bengal | Do.                                                       |
| 6. Ranchi       | Do.                                                       |
| 7. Burdwan      | (As an optional paper at University Entrance Examination) |

Nepalese Administration and Constitution is not a separate paper in any of the examinations in the Indian Universities. However it may form a part of a paper in Political Science or History in some universities.

### Church on the Ancient Remains at Nagar in Mysore

**7600. Shri S. A. Agadi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Church is being built on the remains of hero of Malnad at Shivappa Naik's Durbar Hall at Nagar, District Shimoga in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken to prevent the construction at that site?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of House as soon as possible.

### डाक की दरों में वृद्धि

- 7601. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**  
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
 श्री आत्म दास :  
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :  
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967-68 के बजट में डाक की दरों में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि के बारे में विचार करने के लिये हाल ही में नई दिल्ली में सम्पादकों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ई. कृ. गुजराल) : (क) हाल ही में नई दिल्ली में समाचार-पत्रों के सम्पादकों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था। सम्मेलन में जिन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ उनमें डाक-दरों में वृद्धि भी एक विषय था।

(ख) सम्मेलन ने 'छोटे समाचार-पत्रों' लिए देशीय तथा विदेश डाक-प्रभार तथा पासेल-अग्रिभार आदि में राहत देने का सुझाव दिया था। इस मामले पर विचार किया गया। रजिस्ट्री समाचार-पत्र की एक प्रतिलिपि के लिये, जिसका वजन 60 ग्राम से अधिक न हो, 2 पैसे की मौजूदा डाक-प्रभार की दर में कोई परिवर्तन करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### **Retirement-cum-family Pension for the Members of the Employees' Provident Fund and Coal Mines Provident Fund**

7602. Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a scheme for the retirement-cum-family pension benefits to the members of the Employees' Provident Fund and the Coal Mines Provident Fund; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made in this regard by the official working group?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathl): (a) Such a proposal is under consideration.

(b) The report of the Working Group is still awaited.

#### **Unemployment Insurance Scheme**

7603. Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce an Unemployment Insu-

rance Scheme covering the members of the Employees' Provident Fund and the Coal Mines Provident Fund; and

(b) whether the I. L. O. has offered the services of an expert to assist Government of India in finalising the scheme?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathl): (a) Such a proposal is under consideration.

(b) Yes.

#### **कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का भुगतान**

7604. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उन कर्मचारियों को जो 15 वर्ष का सेवा काल पूरा करने के बाद अपनी नौकरी छोड़ते हैं कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की पूरी राशि जिसमें नियोजक का भाग भी सम्मिलित होता है नहीं देती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वर्ष पहले तक उन कर्मचारियों को भी भविष्य निधि की पूरी राशि दी जाती थी जो 5 वर्ष की सेवा के बाद ही नौकरी छोड़ देते थे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस नियम में परिवर्तन किये जाने के क्या कारण थे;

(घ) गत दो वर्षों में उन कर्मचारियों की (जिन्होंने नौकरी छोड़ दी है) भविष्य निधि की कुल कितनी राशि सरकार ने जन्त कर ली है; और

(ङ) सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को उस राशि का भुगतान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि सरकार नियोजकों से पूरी राशि बसूल कर रही है ?



अथ तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रः (श्री जयसुखलाल हाथी) (क) सम्बन्धित उपबन्ध कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम 1952 की धारा 5(1) के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना 1952 के पैरा 69 में दिये गये हैं। पैरा 69 के उप-पैरा (3) के अन्तर्गत यदि किसी सदस्य ने 15 वर्ष की नौकरी पूरी कर ली हो तो निधि में उसके खाते में जमा रकम में से (उस सदस्य को छोड़ कर जिसे नियोजक ने गम्भीर और जान-बूझ कर किये गये दुराचार के अपराध में बर्खास्त किया हो और जिस पर योजना का अनुच्छेद 7 लागू होता है) कोई कटौती नहीं की जाती। पैरा 69 की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी गई है (पुस्तकालय में रखी गई देखिये संख्या LT-1304/67)।

(ख) (i) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। (ii) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) वर्ष 1965-66 और 1966-67 के दौरान उन सदस्यों के बारे में जिन्होंने निधि की अव्यवस्था की सदस्यता के बाद नौकरी छोड़ दी 121.05 लाख रुपये।

(ङ) जब कोई सदस्य समय से पूर्व निधि को छोड़ देता है, तो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना 1952 में यह व्यवस्था है कि नियोजक के हिस्से के अंशदान का कुछ प्रतिशत जब्त खाते में रखा जाता है, जिसमें से मृत्यु सहायता निधि और विशेष आरक्षित निधि के लिए धन दिया जाता है और इन निधियों से कुछ भदागियाँ अभिकों को की जाती हैं। इस उपबन्ध से सदस्यता की अविच्छिन्नता और स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने में सहायता मिलती है और भविष्य निधि से जल्दी धन वापस लेने की प्रवृत्ति कम होती है।

### Expenditure Incurred during Delhi Police Strike

7605. Shri E. K. Nayanar:  
Shri K. Anirudhan:  
Shri Vishwanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total amount Government have spent during the Delhi Police Strike period in last April including the expenditure on Police contingents imported from outside?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Rs. 36,347/-

This is exclusive of the cost of the armed police contingent borrowed from a neighbouring State which has not yet furnished the cost to the Delhi Administration.

### राजगंज में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा लूटमार

7606. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :  
श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :  
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तानियों ने 2 जुलाई, 1967 को राजगंज पुलिस चौकी के भोलपाड़ा नामक गांव को लूट लिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस लूट मार में जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई;

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) और (ख). 2-7-67 को राजगंज थाने के भोलपाड़ा गांव में लूटमार की कोई घटना नहीं हुई। किन्तु उसी दिन लगभग 40 गांवों को भोलपाड़ा सीमा चौकी

के हमारे गश्ती दल ने 6 मवेशियों के साथ पाकिस्तान की तरफ जाने वाले 6 अपराधियों को ललकारा। अपराधी मवेशियों को छोड़कर भन्वेरे में छपते हुए पाकिस्तान को भाग गये।

(ग) स्थानीय थाने पर एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है। जलपाईगुड़ी के उप-आयुक्त द्वारा दिनाजपुर (पूर्वी पाकिस्तान) के उप-आयुक्त को विरोध पत्र दिया गया है।

शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा लिखा गया पत्र

7607. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
श्री आत्स दास :  
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :  
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :  
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 9 जुलाई, 1965 को स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा लिखा गया पत्र अब प्रकाशित कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पत्र को अब प्रकाशित करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) और (ख). सरकार ने उन समाचारों को देखा है जिनमें उक्त पत्र की विस्तृत वस्तु को प्रकाशित किया गया है। उक्त पत्र को सरकार ने प्रकाशन के लिए नहीं दिया है।

राजनीतिक पीड़ित लोगों को वित्तीय सहायता

7608. श्री गं० च० बोक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश में राजनीतिक पीड़ित लोगों को कितनी राशि की वित्तीय सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) उस राज्य में कितने राजनीतिक पीड़ित लोगों को यह सहायता प्राप्त हुई तथा उन्हें प्रतिमास कितनी राशि की सहायता दी गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 1966-67 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के 17 राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को 8,450 रुपये की राशि दी गई। गृह मंत्री के विवेकानुदान निधि में से किसी राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को कोई मासिक सहायता नहीं दी जाती।

#### Linguistic Minority in Punjab

7609. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has assured an Arya Samaji Leader in Punjab that the interests of the linguistic minority in Punjab would be safeguarded; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to implement this assurance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The Prime Minister had informed Shri Virendra in June, 1967, that the constitutional rights of Hindus in Punjab would be protected.

(b) No specific instances have been brought to the notice of the Government regarding non-implementation of the safeguards for linguistic minorities in Punjab.

हिन्दी सहायकों के वेतन मान

7611. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :  
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
श्री आत्म दास :  
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :  
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी सहायकों के दो वेतन मान हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके कार्यों और उत्तरदायित्वों में भी अन्तर है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो एक ही पद के लिये दो वेतन मान होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). साधारणतः, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी सहायकों के सभी पद 210-530 रुपये के वेतन मान में हैं। फिर भी, यह निश्चित करने के लिये जांच की जा रही है कि क्या किसी मंत्रालय में ऐसे पदों के लिये विभिन्न वेतन मान निर्धारित किये गये हैं।

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों की सेवाओं का सदुपयोग

7612. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री रामसिंह अग्रवाल :  
श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :  
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :  
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है कि जिसके अन्तर्गत स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों की सेवाओं का सदुपयोग देश की विभिन्न सेवा योजनाओं के लिये किया जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और उसे किस प्रकार कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). यदि स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानों शब्दावली का प्रयोग उन राजनीतिक पीढ़ियों के लिये किया गया है जिन्होंने भारत की स्वतन्त्रता के लिये राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलनों में भाग लेने के कारण ब्रिटिश राज्य के दौरान कैद/जेल में नजरबन्दी काटी जो गोली लाठी, आदि की चोट से सदा के लिए अपाहिज हो गए अथवा जिन्होंने अपनी नौकरियां अथवा रोजी या अपनी सम्पत्ति का कुछ भाग अथवा सारी सम्पत्ति खो दी, तो सरकार द्वारा उनकी सेवाओं का केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवाओं/पदों में उपयोग किया जा सकता है। इस उद्देश्य से ऐसे राजनीतिक पीढ़ियों को निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों में बांटा जाता है और उन्हें सिविल सेवाओं/पदों में नियुक्ति के लिये दी जाने वाली छूटें प्रत्येक श्रेणी के नीचे दर्शाई गई हैं।

(1) वे व्यक्ति जो मूलतः केन्द्रीय सरकार में प्रसैनिक कर्मचारी थे :

केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऐसे भूतपूर्व प्रसैनिक कर्मचारी जो सेवा से निकाल दिये गए थे,

पदच्युत किये गये थे या जिन्होंने अपनी देशभक्ति संबंधी गतिविधियों के कारण त्याग पत्र दे दिया था अपने पुराने पद के समान भ्रष्टा उससे ऊँचे पदों में नियुक्त के अधिकारी हैं ऐसे पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिये उनके मामलों में आयुसीमा की कोई बंदिश नहीं है, किन्तु भ्रष्टाकाश प्राप्ति की आयु वही रहेगी। प्रति-रक्षा सेवाओं के भूतपूर्व अर्थात् कर्मचारी भी इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। वे भी उपरोक्त लाभ प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी हैं।

(2) ऐसे व्यक्ति जो सामान्य जनता में से थे :

अन्य बातें समान होने पर, राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलनों में भाग लेना केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवाओं में प्रवेश के लिये अतिरिक्त योग्यता माना जाता है।

(3) ऐसे लोग जो मूलतः केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवाओं में नियुक्त थे अथवा प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं में अर्थात् पदों पर नियुक्त थे और आई० एन० ए० में शामिल हो गये थे :

भूतपूर्व आई० एन० ए० कर्मचारियों को वैसे ही मान्यता लाभ प्राप्त होता है जैसा उपरोक्त अर्थात् (1) के राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को मिलता है।

(4) ऐसे व्यक्ति जो सशस्त्र सेनाओं में नियुक्त थे और आई० एन० ए० में शामिल हो गये।

उन्हें वही प्रवृत्ति तथा आयु संबंधी छूट दी जाती है जो छूटनी किये गये केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त है अर्थात् प्रवृत्ति ।। और उनके द्वारा आई० एन० ए० में की गई सेवा उनकी आयु में से कम कर दी जाती है और यदि इस प्रकार कम की गई आयु निर्धारित आयु से तीन वर्ष से अधिक

नहीं होती तो, उन्हें पदों के लिये नियुक्ति के योग्य मान लिया जाता है।

(ग) उपरोक्त स्थिति को देखते हुए, कोई योजना बनाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Postal Runners

7613. Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:  
Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the postal runners to go un-armed in the villages; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):  
(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Minerals and Industries (P) Ltd.

7614. Shri Mohammad Ismail:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:  
Shri Joytirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Patelnagar Minerals and Industries (P) Ltd. Workers' Union of West Bengal submitted its charter of demands to the Regional Labour Commissioner, Asansol in March, 1967;

(b) if so, whether any conciliation meeting was held; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the undue delay?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

**College at Port Blair**

**7615. Shri Ram Sewak:**  
**Shri Balgovind Verma:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of the proposal to start a college at Port Blair (Andaman Islands);

(b) when the college is likely to be opened; and

(c) the name of the University to which the proposed institution will be affiliated?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) to (c). The proposal to start an evening college at Port Blair is being processed in consultation with the Punjab University. It is proposed to get the college affiliated to that University and if the University agrees to the affiliation the college is expected to be opened during the 1967-68 academic year.

**Government School, Car Nicobar**

**7616. Shri Ram Sewak:**  
**Shri Balgovind Verma:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who appeared for and who passed Higher Secondary Examination from the Government Higher Secondary School, Car Nicobar in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years; and

(b) the annual expenditure incurred on the school?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration and will be laid out on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Find of Pre-Harappan Mounds in Rajasthan**

**7617. Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some pre-Harappan mounds have been found in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the digging of other nearby areas is still going on; and

(c) the notable articles found in the excavations?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Typical seals, pottery, beads and objects of terracotta and bronze including chert blades were found from the levels belonging to the Harappan occupation, as also characteristic pottery and other objects of terracotta, stone and copper/bronze of the pre-Harappan occupation.

**Graduates of the College of Technology, Ajmer**

**7618. Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Graduates from the Technology College, Ajmer are finding it difficult to get jobs in the multi-purpose schools;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Employment Exchanges feel helpless in providing them jobs; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) The first batch of students from the technology course of the Regional College of Education Ajmer graduated only this year, about a month or two back. It is therefore too early to say whether

they are finding it difficult to get jobs in multipurpose or other technical schools.

(b) and (c). The question of employment for the graduates is being taken up with State Governments and other educational authorities concerned. The Central Government has recognised the degree for the posts of technical teachers in technical schools in the country.

### Higher Education for Underprivileged Children

7619. Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
 Shri E. K. Nayanar:  
 Shri Bhagaban Das:  
 Shri K. Ramani:  
 Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Commission has recommended equalization of opportunities for higher education by providing necessary means to all the meritorious children of the weaker and underprivileged sections of the society to pursue higher studies especially in medical and technological sciences; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b): The recommendations of the Education Commission are still under the consideration of Government.

### Job Security in Foreign old Companies

7620. Shri Umanath:  
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
 Shri K. Ramani:  
 Shri K. M. Abraham:  
 Shri Ganesh Ghosh:  
 Shri Mohammad Ismail:  
 Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some

Unions of Petroleum Workers have expressed their dissatisfaction with the terms of reference of the Commission of Enquiry set up to enquire into the question of job security in foreign oil companies;

(b) if so, the main points raised by the Unions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on these representations?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes.

(b) These are: (i) that the enquiry should extend to disputes prior to 1965 and (ii) that oil companies should maintain "status quo" in employment during the pendency of the enquiry.

(c) Some union representatives met the Minister of State on July 29, 1967 to discuss the terms of reference. The changes suggested by them are under consideration.

### Conversion of Punjab University into Central University

7621. Shri Srichand Goel:  
 Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab University, Chandigarh has approached Government to convert it into a Central University devoted to higher studies and research;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to convert some of the important Universities in the country into Central Universities of national stature?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government were approached to convert the University into a Central University.

(b) Government do not propose to undertake any change in the character of the University at this stage.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Appointment of Judges in High Courts**

**7622. Shri Shri Chand Goel;**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;**  
**Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi;**  
**Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission had recommended the appointment of additional judges in the various High Courts to clear the huge arrears;

(b) how far that recommendation has been implemented; and

(c) the effect of the appointments in reducing the arrears, along with a comparative statement of the position of arrears in 1958 and that in 1967?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) The Law Commission had *inter alia* recommended that Additional Judges should be appointed for the sole purpose of clearing the arrears within a period of two years. It had also recommended that such Judges should not be diverted to the disposal of current work.

(b) While Additional Judges have been and are being appointed to cope with the arrears in the various High Courts, it has not been possible to give effect to the recommendation that such Judges should deal solely with the cases in arrears. Allocation of work, including the disposal of arrears, amongst the Judges of High Courts has been left to the discretion of the Chief Justices.

(c) The rate of disposal of cases in the High Courts has generally increased but it has not kept pace with the institutions which have also been on

the increase. However, the question of reducing pendency of cases in the High Courts has been constantly engaging the attention of Government and Additional Judges have been appointed when necessary and feasible. A comparative statement showing the position of arrears in the various High Courts as on 1.1.1958 and 1.1.1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1310/67].

#### **Lending of Books by National Library, Calcutta**

**7623. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:**  
 Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the readers have to pay the amount of price for getting a book issued from the lending section of the National Library at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the readers and the researchers are not allowed easy access to the bookstacks of the National Library as is the practice in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. and British Museum;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether for getting a book issued in the National Library, Calcutta, the readers have to wait for long; and

(f) whether Government propose to have a branch of the Library at Patna?

#### **The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount equal to the price of the book is obtained from the reader as a measure of security against the loss, defacement etc., of the book loaned to the reader for use outside the library premises.

(c) The position in so far as it relates to the National Library, Calcutta is correct. As far as our information is, in the Library of Congress, Washington and the British Museum also readers are not allowed easy access to the stacks.

(d) This is done mainly for the security of books and to enable the National Library staff to locate the book easily and to keep the books in proper order to ensure quick service to the readers.

(e) The books are housed in different parts of the main building of the library as also in the other buildings at some distance from the main building. As such the time taken for the issue of a book depends upon the particular book requisitioned by the borrower. On an average it takes about half an hour for getting a book issued in the National Library.

(f) No, Sir.

कलकत्ता में प्रदर्शन

7624. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :  
श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :  
श्री आत्म दास :  
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :  
श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भबौरिया :  
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :  
श्री राम चरण :  
श्री राजाबतार शर्मा :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान भ्रमूत बजार पत्रिका के 11 जुलाई, 1967 के अंक में 1739 (Ai) LSD—6.

उपे इस आशय के समाचार की प्रोर दिलाया गया है कि 500 से अधिक मुसलमानों ने अरब इजराइल संघर्ष के संबंध में कलकत्ता स्थित ब्रिटेन के उप-उच्चायुक्त के कार्यालय के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन प्रदर्शनकारियों ने "विश्व के मुसलमानों इकट्ठे हो जाओ" आदि नारे लगाये थे ;

(ग) क्या प्रदर्शनकारियों ने ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति श्री इजराइल के प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के पुतले जलाये थे ;

(घ) क्या ब्रिटेन के उप-उच्चायुक्त ने इस संबंध में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई शिकायत भेजी है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

• (ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Mysore I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers on Deputation to the Central Government**

7625. **Shri G. Y. Krishnan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers from Mysore who are now on deputation with the Central Government;

(b) whether the full deputation quota of Mysore is availed of;



(c) whether the Officers recently trained and going to be trained will be allotted to their respective States in view of the language and other issues; and

(d) whether it is proposed to offer to the Scheduled Castes' trainees places of their first preference i.e., their native States?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) IAS—24 IPS—15.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The main factors taken into consideration for allotment of candidates to various State Cadres are (1) at least 50 per cent of the candidates allotted to a State should hail from outside the State, (2) there should, as far as possible, be an even distribution of (S.C. and S.T.) candidates among the State Cadres and (3) the ranks of the candidates and the preferences expressed by them for States Cadres.

The language or languages already known are not considered for the purpose of allotment. All candidates have to learn, during probation, the regional language of the State to which they are allotted.

(d) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates are allotted to their States, provided in the concerned Cadre, a vacancy reserved for a SC/ST candidate belonging to the home State is available in their turn in the merit list.

**असैनिक कर्मचारियों के लिये राष्ट्रीय पोशाक**

7626. श्री टी० पी० शाह :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के असैनिक

कर्मचारियों के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय पोशाक निश्चित की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक ऐसा न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख) . कोई राष्ट्रीय पोशाक निश्चित नहीं की गई है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पोशाक के बारे में कुछ सुझाव दिये गये हैं ताकि विभिन्न अवसरों पर वे ठीक ठीक और एक जैसी पोशाक पहनें। इस बारे में जो सुझाव दिये हैं उनका एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया देखिये LT-1311/67]

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Employees Provident Fund Act**

7627. **Shri K. Haldar:**  
**Shri Raghuvir Singh**  
**Shastri:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Employees Provident Fund Act to prevent employers from withholding contributions to the fund; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken to materialise it?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) Sections 8 and 14B of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 provide for recovery of Provident Fund dues as arrears of land revenue and levy of damages on delayed payments. In case of default, the employer is also liable under Section 14 to penalties of imprisonment upto 6 months or fine upto Rs. 1,000 or both. However, a proposal to amend the Act to make the penal provisions more stringent is under consideration.

(b) The proposal has already been circulated to the interests concerned. It will be finalised after their views are available.

### आसाम-नागालैण्ड सीमा विवाद

7628. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
श्री हरदयाल देवगुल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागालैण्ड की सरकार ने आसाम सरकार से परामर्श किये बिना ही सेलगा राजबाड़ी से काकुब तक 2½ मील लम्बी मोटर के चलने योग्य सड़क बना ली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) : नागालैण्ड के लाकुनी को डांडराली सेलांग राजबाड़ी सड़क के साथ मिलाने वाली 2½ मील लम्बी सड़क का एकाध मील का भाग आसाम में पड़ता है, और तिरु आराक्षत वन से गुजरता है। नागालैण्ड की सरकार के अनुसार, यह सड़क बहुत दिनों से विद्यमान थी और नागालैण्ड का सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग इसकी देख-रेख किया करता था। उनके विचार में इस प्रकार की देख-रेख के लिए आसाम सरकार की अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं है। दूसरी ओर आसाम सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि नागालैण्ड की सरकार द्वारा इस सड़क का निर्माण आसाम सरकार से अनुमति लिए बिना कराया जा रहा है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि इस बारे में नागालैण्ड की सरकार के साथ विचार विमर्श किया जा रहा है। इस बात को देखते हुए, सरकार को आशा है कि इस बारे में दोनों राज्य सरकारों के बीच आपसी समझौता हो जायगा।

### Closure of Taip Department of Goa

7630. श्री Sequeira:  
श्री Kameshwar Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government closed down the Department known as Taip soon after the liberation of Goa;

(b) the number of citizens rendered jobless by this action;

(c) the number of such unemployed persons for whom alternative employment has been provided by Government; and

(d) the further action proposed by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes.

(b) 136.

(c) 25.

(d) Instructions have been issued by the Goa Administration to all Departments to give preference in the matter of employment to these persons. Goa Port Trust, Indian Airlines Corporation and Naval Authorities in Goa have also been so requested as regards this matter.

### Censorship on Plays in Goa

7631. श्री Sequeira:  
श्री Kameshwar Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Union Territory of Goa, the staging of unpublished plays, musicals or reviews in subject to the entire script thereof being pre-censored and approved by Government;

(b) if so, whether Government propose stopping such requirement forthwith; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination of the Goa Administration.

**Pension for Retired P.&T. Employees, Goa**

**7632. Shri Sequelra:**  
**Shri Kameshwar Singh:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of P.&T. Employees in Goa who have retired but have not commenced receiving their pensions;

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):**  
(a) Twenty nine.

(b) There were difficulties in understanding and interpreting the rules and service documents in respect of these officials as they are not governed by the Central Government rules and regulations, and since the rules and service documents relating to them were in Portuguese language.

(c) Orders have been issued for sanctioning anticipatory pension to them @75 per cent of the pensions normally admissible, pending issue of orders of Government in regard to points of interpretation of rules which are not yet clear.

**Pensions to Government Employees in Goa**

**7633. Shri Sequelra:**  
**Shri Kameshwar Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired Government servants in Goa who have not yet received their pensions and the

number of months for which they have not received them; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) 122. A statement is laid on the table of the house showing the date or the month of retirement of the officials. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1305/67].

(b) Efforts are being made by Goa Government to dispose of these pending cases as quickly as possible.

**गैर-श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों सम्बन्धी मजूरी बोर्ड**

**7635. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**  
**श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :**  
**श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :**  
**श्री मरण्डी :**

**क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गैर-श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों सम्बन्धी मजूरी बोर्ड ने अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन पर क्या निर्णय किये हैं ; और

(ग) इन निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :**  
(क) जी हां। गैर-पत्रकारों के मजूरी बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट 17 जुलाई, 1967 को प्राप्त हुई।

(ख) और (ग). मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

## लोकपाल/लोक आयुक्त

7636. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक-पाल और लोक-आयुक्त की नियुक्ति के बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) किन किन राज्यों ने लोक आयुक्त की नियुक्ति के बारे में अपनी सहमति दे दी है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में कब तक आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग) . पांच राज्य सरकारों (आन्ध्र प्रदेश, आसाम, बिहार, हरयाणा, नागालण्ड) ने तथा तीन संघीय राज्य प्रशासनों (पांडीचेरी, गोवा, दमन और दियू तथा मणीपुर) ने अपने विचार भेज दिए हैं जो कि विचाराधीन हैं । अन्य राज्य सरकारों के सुविचारित दृष्टिकोण की प्रतीक्षा है ।

दिल्ली में अवैध शराब बनाने का कारखाना पकड़ा जाना

7637. श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री हरबयाल बेकगुल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 16 जुलाई, 1967 के 'बीर अर्जुन' में छापा यह समाचार सही है कि

दिल्ली में एक पुलिस चौकी के पास अवैध शराब बनाने वाले एक कारखाने का पता लगाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) कितनी शराब पकड़ी गई है तथा बरामद हुए उपकरणों का विवरण क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) आठ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गए थे, जिनके विरुद्ध आबकारी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जा रही है । चार मामले चलाये गए हैं । इसके अलावा जब तक आगामी जांच की जाय तब तक 8 पुलिस अधिकारियों को मुअ्तलिल कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) गुड़, नौशादर और कीकर की छाल की बड़ी मात्राओं के अलावा चार चाल भट्टियां, 455 बोतल अवैध शराब, 9390 लिटर लाहन भी बरामद हुए ।

बाइमेर में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा अपहरण

7638. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 16 जुलाई, 1967 के 'बीर अर्जुन' में छापा यह समाचार सही है कि पाकिस्तानी बाइमेर क्षेत्र से एक व्यक्ति का अपहरण कर तथा 180 बकरियां उठाकर ले गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) इस घटना के परिणामस्वरूप जान व माल का कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण):**  
(क) से (ग). 10-7-67 को 7 पाकिस्तानी नागरिक बाइमेर इलाके में भारतीय क्षेत्र में घुस आये और एक भारतीय नागरिक का अपहरण कर लिया जो अपने खेत में काम कर रहा था। वे उसकी 800 रु० लागत की घोड़ी भी ले गये। बाद में 8 पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भारतीय सीमा में 500 गज अन्दर तक घुस आये और 180 बकरियां ले गए। गिरब थाने में एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है। पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों को विरोध-पत्र दिया गया है। सोमा सुरक्षा दल का कम्पनी कमांडेंट भी अपने समक्ष पाकिस्तानी अधिकारी से मिला है और उसने भारतीय नागरिक तथा पशु धन को लौटाने की मांग की है। उन्हें वापस प्राप्त करने की कोशिशें जारी हैं। किसी जान के नुकसान की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

**भावनगर में अग्निकांड**

**7639. श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :**  
**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**  
**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भावनगर में हाल ही में हुए हिंसात्मक उपद्रव में भीड़ ने डाकघर, बुकिंग कार्यालय दूकानों आदि को क्षति पहुंचाई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) :** 14 और 15 जुलाई

को भावनगर की हिंसात्मक घटनाओं के दौरान एक उपद्रवी भीड़ ने ऐसी क्षति पहुंचाई थी।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाए और स्थिति को नियन्त्रित कर लिया। 15 जुलाई, 1967 की घटनाओं के दौरान किये गए अपराधों के बारे में 86 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ?

**साक्ष्य की प्रतियों की सप्लाई**

**7640. श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री :**  
**श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :**  
**श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**  
**श्री राम चरण :**

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि न्यायालयों द्वारा गवाहों के साक्ष्यों की प्रतियां संबंधित पक्षों को निःशुल्क नहीं दी जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ये प्रतियां न्यायालयों द्वारा निःशुल्क दी जाती हैं ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) :** (क) यह सही है कि गवाहों के साक्ष्य की प्रतियां संबंधित पक्षों को निःशुल्क नहीं दी जाती।

(ख) कहा जाता है कि ये केवल ऐसे अभियुक्त को दी जाती हैं जो न्यायिक हवालात में हों और इनके लिये आवेदन पत्र दें ;

(ग) और (घ) . सरकार वर्तमान स्थिति में कोई हेर फेर नहीं करना चाहती ।

काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर (रिक्त स्थानों की अनिवार्य सूचना) अधिनियम

7641. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री :

क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर (रिक्त स्थानों की अनिवार्य सूचना) अधिनियम, 1959 की क्रियान्विति में राज्यवार अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त अधिनियम लागू होने के बाद से प्रत्येक राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय विभागों में जो व्यक्ति नियुक्त हुए उनका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि उक्त अधिनियम की क्रियान्विति में प्रगति संतोषजनक नहीं है तो किन राज्यों में संतोषजनक नहीं है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) यह अधिनियम, जम्मू और काश्मीर तथा गोवा को छोड़ कर सभी राज्यों में लागू है । इन राज्यों में भी यह अधिनियम लागू करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है । राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्र प्रशासित प्रदेशों से प्राप्त तिमाही रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र के नियोजक काफी हद तक, अधिनियम की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते हैं ।

(ख) रोजगार कार्यालय (रिक्त स्थानों की अनिवार्य सूचना) अधिनियम के अधीन, रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा भेजे उम्मीदवारों को,

नियुक्त करने के लिए, नियोजकों पर कोई संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी नहीं है ।

(ग) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Code of Conduct for Legislators

7642. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3103 on the 21st June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the Code of Conduct for Legislators as per the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be given effect to?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Strike by Port and Dock Workers, Bombay

7643. Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of illegal strikes resorted to by the Port and Dock workers of Bombay during the past three years;

(b) in how many of these strikes, settlements were brought about by the intervention of the labour machinery of the Central Government;

(c) the number of strikes in which the Union Ministers intervened to bring about settlements; and

(d) the names of the Union Ministers who intervened?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) The number of illegal strikes from 1-4-1964 to 25th July, 1967 is 46.

(b) .. 7

(c) .. 4

(d) 1. Shri C. Subramanian,

2. Shri Raj Bahadur

3. Shri Ashok Mehta

4. Shri V. K. R. V. Rao.

### मैट्रिक पास मेजिस्ट्रेट

7644. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दो वर्षों में दिल्ली में नियुक्त प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकांश मेजिस्ट्रेट केवल मैट्रिक हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने और उन्हें इन पदों पर नियुक्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). पिछले दो वर्षों में, दिल्ली में प्रथम श्रेणी के मेजिस्ट्रेटों के 48 पदों में से केवल 4 पदों पर ऐसे व्यक्ति नियुक्त थे जो मैट्रिक

थे । तीन व्यक्ति दिल्ली-हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह सिविल सेवा में नियुक्त किए गए । इनका चयन एक समिति द्वारा किया गया जिसकी अध्यक्षता संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य ने की । इस समिति द्वारा चौथे व्यक्ति को भी दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह सिविल सेवा के पदों पर स्थानापन्न रूप से कार्य करने के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया था ।

### Temporary and Quasi-Permanent Employees of the Central Government

7645. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of temporary and quasi-permanent employees of the Central Government;

(b) the total number of such employees who have been confirmed during the last three years and the number who are going to be made permanent during the current year; and

(c) the number of years of service which is required to become quasi-permanent and permanent and the criteria followed in this regard?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) a Government servant shall be deemed to be in quasi-permanent service—

(i) if he has been in continuous temporary service for more than three years; and

(ii) if the appointing authority, on being satisfied as to his suitability for employment in quasi-permanent capacity on—

the basis of the quality of his work, conduct and character, has made a declaration to that effect.

No period of service has, however, been prescribed for purpose of permanent appointments, except that persons recruited against permanent posts on definite terms of probation are confirmed on the successful completion of the period of probation. While effecting confirmations against permanent posts, the competent authority has to satisfy itself that:—

- (i) the person concerned is educationally qualified for the post;
- (ii) his character, conduct and work render him suitable for permanent retention in Government service;
- (iii) he has passed the prescribed departmental tests etc., if any;
- (iv) he has been examined by an appropriate medical authority and found fit; and
- (v) he is qualified for confirmation under the relevant statutory rules, executive orders and administrative instructions.

Both confirmation and denial of confirmation involve assessment of the work done by the officer concerned, and such assessment is done by a Departmental Promotion Committee. A member of the U.P.S.C. is also associated with such committees, when the cases of officers are considered for confirmation in posts and services recruitment to which falls within the purview of the Union Public Service Commission.

#### Discussions with Thailand Education Minister

**7646. Shri R. R. Singh Deo:**  
**Shri Atam Das:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he held discussions with the Education Minister of Thailand recently;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the details thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) to (c). At my invitation, the Education Minister of Thailand, His Excellency M. L. Pin Malakul, Madam Malakul and two senior officials of the Thai Government paid a visit to Delhi and some places of Buddhist Pilgrimage on their way back home from a tour of the United States. It was mainly a good-will visit and no formal item of discussion was proposed. It was, however, agreed during a brief discussion that cultural exchanges between India and Thailand should be strengthened and there should be greater co-operation in the fields of Education, Science and Culture.

#### Wage Freeze

**7647. Shri K. Halder:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether labour leaders all over the country have sharply criticised the proposal mooted at the recent Chief Ministers' Conference in New Delhi to freeze wages; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes.

(b) The action to be taken on the proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

#### Tripartite Talks Re. Bonus and Rise in Wages

**7648. Shri K. Halder:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the result of Tripartite Talks, held on the 15th July, 1967 between the representatives of Government, Employers and Employees regarding bonus and increase in wages;



(b) whether Government propose to enforce the decisions or awards of labour tribunals upon the employers; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) The tripartite talks on 15th July, 1967 were held primarily to discuss measures to improve industrial relations in Collieries in Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The Coal Wage Boards's recommendations were also discussed. Government have since accepted the unanimous and near unanimous recommendations of the Wage Board vide Government's Resolution No. WB-16(5)66, dated the 21st July, 1967. Grant of bonus to Colliery Workers is governed by the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(b) and (c). The decisions and awards of industrial tribunals are statutorily binding on the parties. In the even of non-impementation, the defaulting employers are proceeded against for contravention of the relevant provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947).

राजस्थान के स्कूलों की छठी कक्षा के लिये निर्धारित पाठ्य-पुस्तक में भारत के गलत मानचित्र का प्रकाशन

7449. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री मधु लिमये :  
श्री बलराज मधोक :  
श्री हरबयाल बेबगुज :  
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :  
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :  
श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :  
श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार शाह :  
श्री श्रीचन्ध गोयल :  
श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान के स्कूलों में छठी कक्षा के लिये निर्धारित पुस्तक 'हिन्दी पाठमाला' नामक पुस्तक की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उनका ध्यान उक्त पुस्तक के पृष्ठ 10 पर "हमारा देश" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित भारत के मानचित्र की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें कच्छ की रन, आसाम, त्रिपुरा, मनीपुर, नागालैंड, नेफा, भूटान, और सिक्किम को भारतीय राज्यक्षेत्र से बाहर दिखाया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस पुस्तक की लगभग एक लाख प्रतियां प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं और विद्यार्थियों में परिचालित की जा चुकी हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन पुस्तकों को वापस लेने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) से (ग). जी हां ।

(घ) राज्य सरकार ने इस मानचित्र पर रोक लगाने का निर्णय किया है ; स्कूलों में पहले वितरित की गई प्रतियों में केवल नए मानचित्रों को उपयोग में लाया जाएगा ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Sending Students to U.S.A. under 'Project India Scheme'**

**7650. Shri Marandi:**

**Shri R. R. Singh Deo:**

**Shri Mahendra Maghi:**

**Shri D. N. Deb:**

**Shri D. Amat:**

**Shri G. C. Naik:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to stop sending students to U.S.A. under "the Project India Scheme";

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to take effect?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):**

(a) to (c). The Ministry is not aware of 'Project India Scheme'. There is, however, a scheme known as 'American Field Service'. The working of this Scheme is under review.

**नदिया में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा घुसपैठ**

**7651. श्री मरंडी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 9 जुलाई, 1967 को लाठियों और भालों से लैस 30 पाकिस्तानी नदिया जिले में भारत के सीमावर्ती गांव शाहपुर में घुस आये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का न्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने भारतीयों को मार डाला था और उनकी सम्पत्ति लूट ली थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):**

(क) और (ख). 8/9 जुलाई, 1967 की रात को करीब चार अपराधी जिनके पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक होने का विश्वास किया जाता है, जिला नदिया में थाना देहटा के शाहपुर ग्राम में घुस आए और एक भारतीय राष्ट्रिक पर हमला कर दिया, जिसके फल-स्वरूप उसको हल्की सो चोट आ गई। संघर्ष में अपराधियों में से एक सख्त घायल हो गया था। अपराधी पाकिस्तान भाग गए।

(ग) कोई भारतीय नागरिक नहीं मारा गया, न ही कोई सम्पत्ति लूटी गई।

(घ) क्षेत्र में गश्त को बढ़ाया गया है। एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है।

**Indo-Nepal Communications Agreement**

**7652. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**

**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Indo-Nepalese agreement has been concluded for setting up the first ever surface telecommunication system in Nepal linking Kathmandu with the Indian Border town of Naxalbari;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) whether this system is to be linked with Indian tele-communication system later on and if so, the broad features thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):**

(a) An agreement was entitled into with the Government of Nepal on the 17th July, 1967 for setting up of a landline communication linking Kathmandu with the Indian Border town of Raxaul.

(b) The cost of implementing the agreement has been estimated at Rs. 94.5 lakhs. It will be met by the Government of India as part of its programme for economic cooperation with the Government of Nepal.

(c) After erection, the landlines between Kathmandu and Raxaul are proposed to be linked on to the lines in the Indian territory and a carrier system will be superimposed providing telephone and telegraph circuits between Kathmandu and Patna.

### Student Agitation

**7653. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the student agitations have grown in the country since the last General Elections; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Tibetan Schools Society

**7654. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Tibetan Schools Society has been functioning in India;

(b) its specific roles and the amount of money spent on running it per annum;

(c) whether Government give any help to this Society; and

(d) whether the Dalai Lama has been invited to speak under its auspices and if so, how many times and what was the tenor of his speeches?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):** (a) 1-9-1961.

(b) and (c). The Society was established for the management of schools for Tibetan Refugee children in India. It is financed wholly by the Government of India, which has paid to it the following grants since its inception:

Year	Amount of grant (Rupees in Lakhs)
1961-62	4.03
1962-63	9.86
1963-64	19.00
1964-65	32.50
1965-66	43.31
1966-67	43.00

(d) The Dalai Lama was invited in April, 1966 and April, 1967 for the inspection of Tibetan Refugee Schools at Simla and Dalhausie respectively. He was also invited on the inauguration of the Educational-cum-Vocational Institute, at Pachmarhi in May, 1966. The Dalai Lama appreciated the excellent progress made by the institutions and exhorted the pupils to derive the maximum benefit from the educational facilities provided to them by the Government of India.

### Manipuri Population in Assam

**7655. Shri M. Meghachandra:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total Manipuri population at Cachar, Assam and the names of the villages in which the Manipuri population is predominant; and

(b) whether the Manipuri population of Cachar living in areas contiguous to the Union Territory of Manipur is strongly desirous of their coming within the territory of Manipur?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) According to the 1961 census, out of a total population

of 13,78,476 in Cachar District, 75,116 had declared their mother tongue as Manipuri. The names of villages in which Manipuri population is predominant are not readily available. Collection of this information will involve considerable time and labour which will not be commensurate with the result which may be achieved.

(b) No representations have been received by the Government to this effect.

#### Absence of Manipuri Articles in Delhi Museum

7656. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no articles depicting life and culture of Manipur and belonging to Manipur are kept in the National Museum at Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Ancient Monuments in Manipur

7657. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the list of old monuments of historical importance in the Union Territory of Manipur maintained by Government; and

(b) the average annual expenditure on their maintenance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):  
(a) Only one monument, viz., the temple of Vishnu at Bishanpur, in Manipur, is protected by the Central Government.

(b) The monument is in a fair state of preservation. No expenditure has been incurred on its repairs during the last three years.

#### Grants to Voluntary Organisations for Development of Hindi in Manipur

7658. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of voluntary organisations in the Union Territory of Manipur which were given grants during 1966-67 for the development of Hindi; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to each organisation for the said period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):  
(a) and (b). During 1965-66, grants were given to the following institutions in Manipur:—

- |                                                  |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------|
| (i) Manipur Hindi Prachar Sabha, Imphal          | Rs. 2,520. |
| (ii) Wangkhie Rashtra-bhasha Mahavidyala, Imphal | Rs. 750.   |

No applications for grants were received from these institutions during 1966-67. The application of Manipur Hindi Prachar Sabha, Imphal, for a grant for 1966-67 has, however, been received, duly recommended by the Manipur Administration, on 15th July, 1967 i.e. in the financial year 1967-68.

#### Abolition of some Directorates in C. S. I. R.

7659. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Directorates of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are proposed to be wound up including the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this major change in the set up of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) and (b). The Fourth Plan Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is of the view that the Units which are meant to perform certain staff functions and assist the Director-General in his work should not have separate existence as they have at present with their own Executive Councils and powers as if they were similar to laboratories and their being so set up is incompatible with the functions which these Units are expected to perform. No final decision has been taken on the recommendation of the Committee yet.

At the meeting of the Governing Body held on 16th April, 1966, the need for looking into the constitution of the C.S.I.R. with a view to avoiding duplication of functions of the two principal bodies, namely, the Governing Body and the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research was stressed. The Third Reviewing Committee had also recommended that the Governing Body and the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research should be compact bodies.

A proposal to give effect to the above recommendations, which included *inter-alia* the abolition of Board of Scientific and Industrial Research in its present form, was submitted to the Governing Body for its consideration at its meeting held on 15th July, 1967. It was, however, decided to await the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in the matter.

#### Colleges in rented buildings in Delhi

**7660. Shri Bal Raj Madhok:**  
**Shri O. P. Tyagi:**  
**Shri T. P. Shah:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a

number of colleges in Delhi are being housed in rented buildings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that land has been allotted to most of them for putting up buildings of their own; and

(c) if so, the names of the Colleges and the sites allotted to them for constructing permanent buildings of their own?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) to (c). Only three colleges are housed in rented buildings. They have been allotted land as shown below:—

1. Shri Venkateswara College  
Dhaura Kuan
2. W. A. F. Memorial Shivaji College West of Ring Road (between Rajouri Garden and Panjabi Bagh).
3. Ram Lal Anand College  
Dhaura Kuan. ..

#### इण्डियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज द्वारा टेलीफोनों का निर्माण

7661. श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड द्वारा टेलीफोन बनाये जाने के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य 1966-67 में पूरा न हो सकने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 में टेलीफोन और छोटी एक्सचेंज लाइनें बनाने के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस कम्पनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) वर्ष 1966-67 के लिए इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० द्वारा निर्धारित उत्पादन-लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में जो थोड़ी-सी कमी रही उसका कारण यह था कि उत्पादन-क्षमता का एक अंश, उपस्कर की कुछ अप्रत्या मांगों की पूर्ति के लिये लगा दिया गया था ।

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 के लिये निर्धारित टेलीफोनों और छोटी-एक्सचेंज लाइनों के निर्माण के लक्ष्य निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

टेलीफोन (हेडगियर सेटों समेत)	2,72,000
छोटी एक्सचेंज लाइनें	55,000

(ग) सरकार इस कम्पनी को ऋणों के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता दे रही है ताकि यह कम्पनी यथावश्यक अतिरिक्त मशीनें व उपस्कर और लगाकर तथा क्रम बार उपस्कर का उत्पादन बढ़ा कर अपनी उत्पादन-क्षमता में वृद्धि कर सके ।

### रेडियो टेलीफोन सम्पर्क

7662. श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों की संख्या और उनके नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ भारत का सीधा रेडियो टेलीफोन सम्पर्क है ;

(ख) कितने और किन किन देशों के साथ हमारी तार सेवा का सम्पर्क जुड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन देशों के साथ रेडियो टेलीफोन और तार सेवा के सम्पर्क

जोड़ने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है, जिनके साथ इन माध्यमों से हमारा अभी तक सम्पर्क नहीं है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) भारत इस समय निम्नलिखित देशों से सीधी रेडियो-टेलीफोन सेवाएँ परिचालित करता है:

- (1) अदन
- (2) अफगानिस्तान
- (3) आस्ट्रेलिया
- (4) बहरीन
- (5) ब्रिटेन
- (6) बर्मा
- (7) चीन
- (8) इथियोपिया
- (9) फ्रांस
- (10) जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य
- (11) हांगकांग
- (12) इण्डोनेशिया
- (13) ईरान
- (14) इराक
- (15) इटली
- (16) जापान
- (17) कीनिया
- (18) नाइजीरिया
- (19) पोलैण्ड
- (20) सऊदी अरब
- (21) सिंगापुर
- (22) स्विट्जरलैण्ड
- (23) थाईलैण्ड
- (24) संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य
- (25) रूस
- (26) वियतनाम (बक्षिण)

(ख) भारत इस समय निम्नलिखित देशों से सीधी रेडियो-तार सेवायें परिचालित करता है :—

- (1) अफगानिस्तान
- (2) आस्ट्रेलिया
- (3) ब्रिटेन
- (4) बर्मा
- (5) चीन
- (6) फ्रांस
- (7) जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य
- (8) इण्डोनेशिया
- (9) ईरान
- (10) ईराक
- (11) इटली
- (12) जापान
- (13) नाइजीरिया
- (14) पोलैण्ड
- (15) फिलिपीन
- (16) रूमानिया
- (17) सिंगापुर
- (18) स्विट्जरलैण्ड
- (19) थाईलैण्ड
- (20) संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य
- (21) अमेरिका
- (22) रूस
- (23) वियतनाम (उत्तर)
- (24) वियतनाम (दक्षिण)
- (25) यूगोस्लाविया
- (26) चेकोस्लोवाकिया

टिप्पणी : (क) और (ख). इन सेवा-व्यवस्थाओं से होकर शेष संसार के साथ स्विचर्ड टेलीफोन और तार सेवायें उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ग) सामान्यतः अन्य देशों से सीधी रेडियो-तार और रेडियो-टेलीफोन सेवायें तभी खोली जाती हैं जब कि परियात की मावा उक्त सीधी-सेवा को आर्थिक रूप से लाभ-प्रद बनाने के लिये पर्याप्त हो । इस प्रकार की सेवायें खोलने की संभावनाओं का निरन्तर ध्यान रखा जाता है ।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिये भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा—भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में आरक्षण

7663. श्री रवि राय :  
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :  
श्री राम चरण :  
श्री शिवचरण लाल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी सेवाओं में, विशेष-कर भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा और भारतीय विदेश सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के लिये कुछ स्थान विभिन्न राज्यों में उनकी जनसंख्या के आधार पर आरक्षित रख जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में तथा विभिन्न संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की संख्या कितनी कितनी है, इन सेवाओं में उनकी प्रतिशतता कितनी है तथा वे कितने पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये

आरक्षण की प्रतिशतता इस प्रकार है :—  
सीधी भर्ती

- (i) अनुसूचित जातियाँ : अखिल भारतीय आधार पर खुली प्रतियोगिता द्वारा अर्थात् संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के जरिये या किसी अन्य प्राधिकरण द्वारा ली जाने वाली खुली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा द्वारा पदों और सेवाओं में भरती के बारे में सीधी भरती द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों का 12½ प्रतिशत। जहाँ कहीं भरती खुली प्रतियोगिता के अलावा किसी अन्य प्रकार से की जाती है वहाँ आरक्षण की प्रतिशतता 16½ है।

- (ii) अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ : खुली प्रतियोगिता और खुली प्रतियोगिता के अलावा दोनों ही प्रकार से की जाने वाली भरतियों में 5 प्रतिशत पद अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षित रखे जाते हैं।

जहाँ कहीं क्षेत्रीय आधार पर भरती की जाती है, वहाँ अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये पदों में आरक्षण की प्रतिशतता सामान्यतः अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या के साथ अनुपात के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है। हाँ अनुसूचित जातियों के मामले में यह कम-से-कम 5 प्रतिशत होती है।

### पदोन्नतियाँ

चयन अथवा विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं द्वारा भरे जाने वाले श्रेणी III और IV के उन संवर्ग पदों में जिनके लिये सीधी भरती नहीं की जाती अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये 12½ प्रतिशत और अनुसूचित 1739(A1)LSD—7.

आदिम जातियों के लिये 5 प्रतिशत आरक्षण किया जाता है। (यह 8 नवम्बर, 1963 से लागू है।

भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा/भारतीय विदेश सेवा के लिये अखिल भारतीय आधार पर भरती की जाती है। इनमें अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये 12½ प्रतिशत और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये 5 प्रतिशत आरक्षण किया जाता है।

इस प्रकार जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है, जहाँ कहीं क्षेत्रीय आधार पर भरती की जाती है वहाँ पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षण की प्रतिशतता का आधार सामान्यतः अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या के साथ अनुपात होता है। हाँ अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के बारे में यह कम-से-कम 5 प्रतिशत होता है।

(ख) जहाँ तक अखिल भारतीय आधार पर भरती का सम्बन्ध है, प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। (भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा/भारतीय परराष्ट्र सेवा के लिये भरती इस आधार पर की जाती है)। अस्तु, विभिन्न राज्यों और संघराज्य क्षेत्रों में 1961 की जनगणना के आधार पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की जनसंख्या तथा कुल जनसंख्या के साथ उसकी प्रतिशतता का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1306/67]

क्षेत्रीय आधार पर भरती सामान्यतः केवल श्रेणी III और IV में ही की जाती है। अतः उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दी जा रही है :—



श्रेणी	कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति	प्रतिशत	अनुसूचित आदिम जाति	प्रतिशत
III	11,17,754	99,017	8.86	12,356	1.10
IV	11,76,826	2,11,073	17.94	40,113	3.41

प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये पृथक-पृथक आंकड़े और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के नियुक्त व्यक्तियों के पदों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

अध्यापकों के लिये बिहार को वित्तीय सहायता

7664. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :  
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : .  
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में सब स्कूलों के अध्यापक तथा सम्बद्ध कालेजों के प्रोफेसर केन्द्रीय सरकार की दरों पर महंगाई भत्ता दिये जाने के लिये राज्यव्यापी आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये सहमत है ताकि वह बिहार राज्य में दुर्भिक्ष की स्थिति को देखते हुए अध्यापकों तथा प्रोफेसरों को अधिक दर पर महंगाई भत्ता दे सके ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी धनराशि की सहायता दी जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० जगुण सेन) :  
(क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के

अनुसार ऐसे किसी आन्दोलन की सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, यद्यपि अध्यापकों द्वारा केन्द्रीय दरों के अनुसार महंगाई भत्ते की मांग की गई है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Assistants in the Central Secretariat Service

7665. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the centralisation and subsequent decentralisation of the Central Secretariat Services, a large number of Assistants with more than 12 years service are still continuing on a temporary basis;

(b) if so, their number according to the various Ministries/Departments; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to confirm them and when they are likely to be confirmed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). As the Assistant's Grade is a decentralised grade in the Central Secretariat Service, information regarding the number of Assistants with more than 12 years service who have not yet been confirmed, is not readily available. Government is, however, aware and conscious of the fact that their number is not insignificant. With a view

to improve the prospects of confirmation of temporary persons, orders were issued allowing conversion into permanent posts of 80% of temporary posts which have existed for three years or more and are certified as likely to continue for indefinite period, and also for such posts being taken into account for fixing the Authorised Permanent Strength of the grade of Assistants. As still another step to accelerate the prospects of confirmation of such Assistants, provision was made in the C. S. S. Rules, 1962, reducing to 50% for a period of three years the direct recruitment quota, which is normally fixed at 75%, thereby allowing confirmation of these temporary Assistants upto 50%. This provision was due to expire on the 30th September, 1965, but on a review of the position with reference to the number of temporary Assistants with long years of service still remaining unconfirmed, it was decided to extend this provision further upto 30th September, 1968.

#### Public Schools in Delhi

7666. Shri Rabi Ray:  
Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Executive Councilor of Delhi that they have made a strong plea for the implementation of a national policy to end all privileged public schools;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration is powerless to do anything in this connection, since most of the public schools are either affiliated to the Public Schools Conference or to the Central Board of Higher Secondary Education; and

(c) the latest policy of Government in this regard?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) No such proposal has been received from the Delhi Administration.

(b) Since public schools are neither aided nor recognised by the Delhi Administration, the question of the Administration having any power over these schools does not arise.

(c) Government does not favour the idea of any financial support to Public Schools.

#### Vocational Training

7667. Shri A. K. Kisku:  
Shri S. N. Maiti:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:  
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons undergoing apprenticeship and vocational training in the country as on the 1st January, 1960, 1966 and 1967 separately; and

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes trainees therein?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). A statement showing the particulars is attached.

The apprenticeship training programme under the Apprentices Act, 1961 was implemented with effect from the 1st January 1963. Therefore, no apprentices were undergoing apprenticeship training on 1st January, 1960.

The Apprentices Act, 1961 does not envisage reservation of training places for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. Subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions laid down in the Act, in respect of age, educational qualifications, physical fitness

etc., the Employers are free to select any one as apprentice. The information regarding the percentage of such trainees is not available.

*Statement*

**I. Apprentice act, 1961**

Period	No. of apprentices undergoing training.
1	2
As on 31.12.1965 . . . . .	22,372
As on 31.12.1966 . . . . .	30,326

**II. Craftaman training Scheme**

Period	Total number of persons under going training in engineering and non-engineering trades.	No. of Scheduled Castes included in Col. 2 and percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2.	No. of Scheduled Tribes included incol. 2 and percentage of Col.4 to Col. 2.
1	2	3	4
As on 31.12.60	34,877	2,560 (7.3%)	388 (1.1%)
As on 31.12.65	98,179	8,569 (8.7%)	2,134 (2.2%)
As on 31.12.66	130,261	13,039 (10.0%)	2,040 (1.6%)

**Political Sufferers**

**7668. Shri D. N. Patodia:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Revenue officials have been asked to attach the property of 80 political sufferers in Delhi who had not returned the loans advanced to them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the political sufferers were given loans/assistance who had not participated in the freedom movement;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a majority of them belong to one political party only; and

(d) whether Government have thought of giving adequate assistance to the political sufferers who belong to other political parties?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) The Delhi Administration has stated that steps

have been taken to recover the outstanding amount of loan under the Land Revenue Act in cases only where persons have failed to repay the instalments despite repeated official references, but no property has so far been attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

Financial assistance from Home Minister's Discretionary Grant is given to those political sufferers who are in indigent circumstances and apply for such assistance, irrespective of their political affiliation. The Delhi Administration have taken suitable steps in this direction.

**Consultancy work by the Scientists in C.S.I.R.**

**7669. Shri D. N. Patodia:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by a recent modification of the rules, the

scientists of C.S.I.R. have been prohibited to accept consultancy work for a fee from private firms; and

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made by Government to ensure that the private firms are not deprived of the benefit of guidance by the scientists of the C.S.I.R. which was available to them so far?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) No, Sir. On the analogy of the Government orders of the subject in force since May, 1963, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, in a recent circular issued in December, 1966, emphasised *inter-alia* that technical consultancy is to be provided by the National Laboratories/Institutes on institutional basis; by arrangement scientists best fitted are given the assignments and payment of honorarium to the scientist(s) concerned to the extent of 2/3rd of the fees is also provided.

(b) No one has been deprived of the benefit of guidance of the scientists of the C.S.I.R.

### Foreign Influence in Rajasthan University

**7670. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allegations were made in the Rajasthan Assembly regarding infiltrations of foreign influence specially of the United States in the University of Rajasthan:

(b) whether there is a South Asia Study Centre in the Political Science Department of the University;

(c) when the Department was established:

(d) whether the said Department has received any financial assistance from any foreign country;

(e) if so, from which country and to what extent; and

(f) whether any other University in the country has received similar assistance?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Department of Political Science was established in 1961. The South Asia Study Centre was started as a research centre of the Department in 1963.

(d) and (e). The Centre is to receive assistance of Rs. 1,41,400 and 10,500 from Asia Foundation.

(f) Information is not available.

### Mobile Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh

**7671. Shri M. S. Murti:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mobile Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh at present:

(b) whether Government propose to commission more such Post Offices in the State during 1967-68; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the  
Departments of Parliamentary Affairs  
and Communications (Shri I. K.  
Gujral):** (a) One.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Central Aid for Development of Sanskrit in Andhra Pradesh

**7672. Shri M. S. Murti:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central aid given to the Andhra Pradesh Government for voluntary organisations during the third Five Year Plan period, year-wise, for the development of Sanskrit.

(b) whether the same is being continued in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the Plan allocation and

the amount sanctioned during 1966-67?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):**

(a) The information is as under:—

Year	Grants to State Government	Grants to Voluntary organisations/ institutions
	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	20,280.00
1962-63	..	70,583.00
1963-64	8,880.00	1,90,124.00
1964-65	46,898.00	2,00,000.00
1965-66	57,645.00	2,46,892.00
<b>TOTAL: Rs.</b>	<b>1,13,423.00</b>	<b>7,27,879.00</b>

(b) and (c). The schemes are continuing. Requests received from State Governments and Voluntary Organisations are considered on merits. No State-wise allocation is made. The amounts sanctioned to Voluntary Organisations and Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1966-67 were Rs. 2,54,000/- and Rs. 35,422/- respectively.

#### **Grants to Voluntary Organisations in Andhra Pradesh for Development of Hindi**

**7673. Shri M. S. Murti:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Voluntary Organisations and Individuals of Andhra Pradesh who were given grants during the Third Five Year Plan period, year-wise, for the development of Hindi;

(b) the amount sanctioned to each organisation or individual for the said period; and

(c) whether the same is being continued in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):**  
(a) to (c). The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### **Asansol-Raniganj Coal Belt**

**7674. Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have drawn the attention of the Centre to the problem in Colliery areas in the Asansol-Raniganj belt;

(b) whether it is a fact that the problems in colliery areas are due to the unhelpful attitude of the management in not implementing labour welfare schemes; and

(c) whether the Centre propose to exert influence on the managements to implement the same?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi):** (a) Yes.

(b) For some time past we have been receiving some complaints about non-implementation of awards and agreements.

(c) Necessary action is being taken.

(iv) House of Shudhir Pal of Village Ranga; and

#### Wage Board For Working Journalists

7675. Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Shri Sideshwar Prasad:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:

Shri Marandi:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wage Board for Working Journalists has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the publication and implementation of the report;

(c) whether immediate enforcement of the report is envisaged; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The report was received by Government only on the 17th July, 1967. The recommendations made therein are under examination. This will be completed as early as possible.

(c) and (d). Do not arise at this stage.

#### Pak. Raids on Houses in Tripura

7676. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last week of June, 1967, the following houses belonging to the Indian citizens of Tripura State were raided by Pak. gangsters;

(i) House of Balami Deb Barma of Village Kamalpur;

(ii) House of Digendra Sil of Village Bonlapasa;

(iii) House of Mathura Debnath of Village Shinghichera;

(b) if so, whether these houses were raided by Pak mujahids or common raiders and whether Pak gangsters raided the houses of Indian Citizens in group and assaulted inmates of the houses and took away valuable properties from there?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A statement giving details of the incidents is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1307/67].

#### Employer-Employee Disputes in Raniganj-Asansol Coal Belt

7677. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a disturbing situation resulting from frequent infringement of law and order and employer-employee disputes has arisen in the coal belt of Raniganj and Asansol areas of West Bengal;

(b) whether there have been irregular practices of labour law and awards on behalf of the employer in this coal belt;

(c) whether as a result of the labour-employer dispute, any colliery was demanded to be forcibly occupied by any Labour Union and run by it;

(d) whether attendance Registers of some collieries were either forcibly seized or conspiratorially displaced resulting in the delayed payment of salaries to the colliery workers; and

(e) whether in view of the prevailing situation of uncertainty and labour-employer trouble, Government will make an enquiry into the affairs in the Raniganj-Asansol coal belt so that output of coal is not decreased?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes.

(b) In some cases.

(c) Yes, in one case.

(d) Yes, in one case.

(e) The tense situation in Raniganj and Asansol areas of West Bengal involves mainly the question of law and order which is the concern of the State Government. However, the Central Industrial Relations Machinery is taking all possible steps to ensure that labour laws and awards are implemented properly.

(b) whether it is a fact that no tenders were called for in giving this order;

(c) whether the cost of such trailers bought from foreign countries is at a much higher rate than the indigenous source; and

(d) whether the C.B.I. had been requested by the Orissa Government to investigate into this matter?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) to (c). Government have no information.

(d) No, Sir.

### संस्थाओं की विदेशी सहायता

7678. श्री श्रीकार सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में ऐसी संस्थाओं की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें विदेशी प्रतिष्ठानों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं से सहायता मिल रही है ;

(ख) क्या विदेशी छात्रों से सहायता प्राप्त करने वाली ऐसी संस्थाएं उनके मंत्रालय अथवा भारत सरकार से अनुमति लेती हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का ऐसी सहायता प्राप्त करने वाली संस्थाओं पर कोई नियंत्रण रखने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रहा है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### Purchase of Road Trailers

7679. Shri S. Kundu:  
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:  
Shri Sequeira:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether road trailers carrying ores from Daitari mines to Paradip Port were ordered from a foreign firm by the former Government of Orissa;

### Tracing of Armed Naga Hostiles

7680. Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Marandi:  
Shri N. R. Laskar:  
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Army units have gone into action in aid of the civil forces to trace out armed Naga hostiles operating in the area on either side of the Imphal-Tamenglong Road in Imphal;

(b) whether they have met with any success in their mission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) Troops have been called out in aid of civil power to deal with the offenders responsible for the violent incidents in Tamenglong Sub-division of Manipur recently.

(b) and (c). The operations are in progress and heavy casualties are believed to have been inflicted on the hostiles as stated in the House in response to a Calling Attention Notice on 27-7-1967.

**Increase in the number of High Court Judges**

**7681. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of judges in each High Court and the cases disposed of in the last 10 years, separately in each High Court each year; and

(b) the reasons why there has not been a proportionate increase in the disposal of cases with the increase in the number of judges?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Two Statements (I & II) giving the required information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1308/67].

(b) There has been, on the whole, more than proportionate increase in the disposal of cases, as shown in Statement III.

**National Laboratories**

**7682. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 198 on the 31st May, 1967 and state:

(a) the reasons for not locating any National Laboratory in the States where there are none at present;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to locate such Laboratories in these States in future, if so, which and by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) There are no particular reasons. Each proposal for the location of a National Laboratory is considered on the basis of factors which arise at the time a proposal is considered and a decision is taken on the merits of each case.

(b) and (c). In its first Report, the Committee which was appointed by the Governing Body of the Council

of Scientific and Industrial Research to consider the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals of the C.S.I.R. *de-novo* has recommended that in view of the limited financial resources, the existing Laboratories/Institutes should be the first charge on the Fourth Plan provision and no new institutes should be established during the Fourth Plan period unless there are compelling reasons. No final decision in the matter has, however, yet been taken.

**बिहार में डाकघर**

**7683. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में जिलावार कितने डाकघर हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन जिलों की तुलना में सदरसा जिले में डाकघर कम हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उस जिले में पर्याप्त संख्या में डाकघर खोलने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग). सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र रखा जाता है ।\*

**विवरण**

बिहार राज्य में मौजूदा जिलावार

डाकघरों की संख्या :--

जिला भागलपुर	360
जिला घनबाद	147
जिला पालामऊ	206
जिला पटना	495
जिला सहरसा	295
जिला शाहाबाद	599



जिला चम्पारन	505
जिला गया	474
जिला मुंगेर	545
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जिला रांची	431
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जिला सहरसा में एक डाक घर में औसतन 7 वर्गमील के क्षेत्र और 5,842 व्यक्तियों को सेवा उपलब्ध है। इसके अनुपात में समूचे आंकड़े हैं क्रमशः 9 वर्गमील और 6,378 व्यक्ति। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से जिला सहरसा में 47 नए डाकघर खोले गये हैं। जिला सहरसा में डाकघरों की संख्या पर्याप्त है।

फंड उपलब्ध होने और विभागीय मानक पूरे होने पर चालू योजना के दौरान जिला सहरसा में 62 डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

#### उपकरणों तथा औजारों का आयात

7684. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्कूलों में उपयोग करने के लिये देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपकरण तथा औजारों के होने हुए भी इनका आयात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके आयात पर तुरन्त प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री सिंह) : (क) कुल मिला कर देखा जाए तो शिक्षा के स्कूल स्तर के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर साज सामान का आयात नहीं किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सरकारी उपक्रमों में श्रम कानूनों का उल्लंघन

7685. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 143 सरकारी उपक्रमों का सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद एक अध्ययन दल ने इस आशय का प्रतिवेदन दिया है कि सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा श्रम कानूनों का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ध्वीरा क्या है और सम्बन्धित सरकारी उपक्रमों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय को अध्ययन दल द्वारा 143 सरकारी उपक्रमों में किए गए किसी सर्वेक्षण की जानकारी नहीं है। परन्तु इस मंत्रालय द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र के 20 उपक्रमों में किए गए मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों से गता चला कि कुल मिला कर इन उपक्रमों में श्रम कानूनों की क्रियान्विति संतोषजनक है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में पटरियों पर सामान बेचने वाले लोग

7686. श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री रामजी राम :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री शिव नारायण :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुरानी दिल्ली क्षेत्र में पटरियों पर सामान बेचने वाले लोगों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) पटरी पर सामान बेचने वाला प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपना कारोबार कब से इस प्रकार चला रहा है तथा राज्यवार उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) 19 जुलाई, 1967 तक उन्हें पटरी पर सामान बेचने वाले लोगों से कितने पत्र मिले तथा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरणशुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा पुरानी दिल्ली क्षेत्र में सड़क के किनारे पटरियों पर सामान बेचने वाले लोगों का कोई विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। उनकी संख्या लगभग 4,500 है। कोई राज्यवार रूपांश नहीं रखा जाता। ये फेरीवाले काफी वर्षों से पटरी पर विभिन्न कारोबार कर रहे हैं। उन में से बहुत से लगातार अपना कारोबार चला रहे हैं किन्तु कुछ छोड़ देते हैं। न केवल पटरी पर सामान बेचने वाले लोगों से बल्कि दूसरे लोगों से भी समय-समय पर पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। उनकी निश्चित संख्या बतलाना सम्भव नहीं है। उन पत्रों को जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक समझा गया उपयुक्त कार्यवाही के लिए सक्षम अधिकारी के पास भेज दिया जाता है। दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा तहबाजारी के आधार पर मुख्य सड़कों के अलावा दूसरे

स्थान पर स्थायी जगह देने के लिए प्रभ्यावेदनों पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

पालियामेंटरी असिस्टेंट (संसद्-कार्य सहायक)

7687. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री रामजी राम :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह झांसी :

श्री गुमानन्द ठाकुर :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में पालिया-मेंटरी असिस्टेंटों के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) इन पदों पर कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और कब से,

(ग) क्या ऐसे किसी पद पर कोई व्यक्ति तीन वर्ष से भी अधिक समय से काम कर रहा है,

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशानुसार ऐसे व्यक्तियों का तबादला करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री त्रिगुण सेन)

(क) दो ;

(ख) दो, एक 17-8-66 से और दूसरा 21-11-63 से। दूसरा पदवाही 30-10-58 से भूतपूर्व वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय में पहले से कार्य कर रहा था।

(ग) जी, हाँ। एक।

(घ) कार्य के कुशल निबटारे के हित में जब जरूरी समझा जाता है, तब बदले किये जाते हैं। गृह मंत्रालय का संबंधित आदेश, कार्यकुशलता के हित का ध्यान रखते हुए कर्मचारियों को घुमाते रखने के लिए एक सुझाव है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Clash with Police at Pusa Institute, Delhi**

7688. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri George Fernandes:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:**  
**Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**  
**Shri Hardayal Devgun:**  
**Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:**  
**Shri Atam Das:**  
**Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:**  
**Shri Y. S. Kushwah:**  
**Shri O. P. Tyagi:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:**  
**Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 13th July, 1967, a force of Delhi Police broke into 40 houses at Pusa Institute Delhi and beat the inmates including women and children;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of people injured as a result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Uchchatar Madhyamic (Intermediate) Pariksha**

7689. **Shri S. Kundu:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University Academic Council granted permission to the Board of

Adult Education, Agra, to hold examination of Uchchatar Madhyamic (Intermediate) Pariksha vide its letter No. 9(52)/I.O./67.826 dated 7th April, 1967;

(b) if so, whether in response to this letter, the Adult Education Board of Agra held the examination;

(c) whether it is also a fact that about 250 students qualified in Uchchatar Madhyamic Pariksha in June, 1967;

(d) whether the Delhi University have registered six candidates who qualified in the above examination and whether about 20 applications are pending for registration with the Delhi University; and

(e) if so, when the Delhi University is going to register these pending applications?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir. The University had in its letter dated the 7th April, 1967 merely granted recognition to the Uchchatar Madhyamic Pariksha conducted by the Board for purposes of admission to higher course of the University. The question of the University's granting permission to the Board for holding the examination, therefore, does not arise.

Subsequently, on receipt of some further information, the University reconsidered its earlier decision, and decided not to admit students having passed the examination conducted by the Board pending a final decision. A notification to this effect was issued by the University on 27th May, 1967 and a copy sent to the Board.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) Only three registrations of candidates with certificates from the said Board came to the notice of the University, for which immediate cancellation orders were issued. No application for registration is pending with the University.

(e) Does not arise.

### Extension of Services to Government Officers beyond 58 Years

**7690. Shri Manibhai J. Patel:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether granting of extension of service beyond the age of 58 years to Government Officers, particularly non-technical incumbents, is against the policy and considered views of the Central Government;

(b) whether his Ministry receives cases from other Ministries recommending such an extension; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases received during the last 6 months and the decision taken thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1309/67].

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible

### Complaint against Delhi Courts

**7691. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Supreme Court against the Delhi Courts between the 1st April, 1967 to 30th June, 1967 and the nature of complaints;

(b) the number of inquiries held by the Supreme Court/High Court Delhi;

(c) whether the complaints were summoned; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof, if so, the action taken by Government?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) The Supreme Court does not keep any record of complaints that it may receive against Subordinate Judiciary. Such complaints are mostly irregular and are forwarded by the Chief Justice of India to the appropriate High Court for such action as that High Court may deem proper, as under Articles 227 and 235 of the

Constitution of India, it is the High Court that exercises superintendence over all the Courts and Tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction. Hence it is not possible to furnish the required information. High Court of Delhi has received two complaints during the period mentioned, one against a Rent Controller and another against an Additional Judge in a Small Cause Court.

(b) The Supreme Court does not inquire into complaints against subordinate judiciary for reasons stated at (a) above. The two complaints received by the Delhi High Court are being inquired into by the District Judge, Delhi, whose reports are awaited by the Delhi High Court.

(c) and (d). Normally whenever signed petitions containing complaints are received by the High Court and when the complainants give their full addresses, they are summoned to appear before the Registrar to give sworn statements of their allegations or file affidavits. But if the allegations are considered to contain sufficient material justifying an inquiry, the complaints may not be asked to give sworn statements and the case is sent for inquiry straightaway. In one case, the complainant was summoned and asked to give a sworn statement. In the other case, the complainant was not asked to give a sworn statement as the complaint was considered to contain sufficient material for an inquiry.

दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों के  
गाड़ों तथा चौकीदारों के लिये बर्दिया  
तथा अन्य वस्तुएं

**7694. श्री श्रीचन्व मोयल :**  
श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव बोडी :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सरकारी कार्यालयों में

नियुक्त गाड़ों तथा चौकीदारों को बर्दियां तथा अन्य वस्तुएं क्या-क्या दी जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ केन्द्रीय कार्यालयों में कार्य करने वाले गाड़ों की ओवरकोट, कम्बल, जर्सी, बनियान, जूते आदि पूरी बर्दी नहीं दी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सूचना इस प्रकार है :-

(I) गाड़ों को दी जाने वाली वस्तुओं की सूची :

1. बड़ा कोट ।
2. कम्बल ।
3. ग्लाउज बी० डी० ।
4. ट्राउजर बी० डी० ।
5. बूट्स ऐंकल ।
6. जुरबिं ।
7. जर्सी
8. पगड़ी (केवल सिखों के लिये) ।
9. केप डब्लू पी ।
10. कमीज खाकी ।
11. पैट खाकी ।
12. चप्पलें ।
13. गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय विशेष पुलिस के बैज ।
14. चमड़े की पेटी ।
15. बैरेट कैप (केवल गैर सिखों के लिये) ।

(II) चौकीदारों को दी जाने वाली वस्तुओं की सूची :

1. सूती सूट—बंद गले का कोट और पैट ।

2. चप्पलें ।

3. पगड़ियां सिखों के लिये और टोपियां गैर सिखों के लिये ।

4. कुल्ला या फिफटी (केवल सिखों के लिये) ।

5. ऊनी सूट—बंद गले का कोट और पैट ।

6. ऊनी टोपियां (केवल गैर सिखों के लिये) ।

7. जूते ।

8. ऊनी जुरबिं ।

9. ऊनी जर्सी ।

10. कम्बल ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमन् । गाड़ों को बर्दी की सारी वस्तुएं दी जाती हैं । दी जाने वाली वस्तुओं में बनियान शामिल नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

# Museum at Lothal in Gujarat

7695. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although an amount of Rs. 2,81,711 had been sanctioned about three years back, yet no tangible progress in constructing the Museum building at Lothal in Gujarat has been made so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) whether it is a fact that the foundation stone of the building was laid eight years ago and whether the Lothal excavation report has not been published so far, although the excavation started seven years ago;

(d) whether the report is now ready for printing and if so, whether arrangements are being made for its publication as early as possible; and

(e) whether it is a fact that antiques collected from Lothal are rotting in

the dust laden boxes at Baroda and costly models have suffered untold damage already and, if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):**

(a) and (b) Rs. 2,88,836 was sanctioned for the work in June, 1963. Work could not be started immediately because there was no competitive response from contractors of the appropriate category to tender notices issued by the Central Public Works Department. Subsequently, a general ban imposed on construction of new buildings caused delay in commencement of the work. After the ban was lifted, a fresh sanction for Rs. 2,81,711 for the construction of the Museum was given in February, 1967. The Central Public Works Department again invited tenders for the work and even lower category of registered contractors have been invited to send tenders. The department is aware of the urgency of the work and will try to complete it as early as possible.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The foundation stone of the museum building was laid in May 1959. The Lothal Excavation report has not yet been published. The report was received only in March 1967. Since it was not press-ready and the author wanted to revise and incorporate some more illustrative material, it was sent back to him for doing the needful. 80% of the blocks of the illustrative material have already been made, and as soon as the revised report is received from it author and got press-ready, arrangements for its printing and publication will be made as early as possible.

(e) No, Sir. The antiquities have been kept by the excavator himself in carefully packed and labelled condition at Baroda.

**Govind Deoji Temple at Brindaban**

**7696. Shri Rabi Ray:**

**Shri George Fernandes:**

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preservation work at Govind Deoji Temple at Brindaban was handed over to some private individual;

(b) if so, the name of that individual;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the whole thing has been mismanaged by him as a result of which the officers of Department of Archaeology have disapproved of this work; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken in this direction?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):**

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The execution of approved repairs to Govind Deoji Temple was entrusted to M/s. Birla Brothers Private Ltd.

(c) No, Sir. Certain unwanted repairs had also been carried out by the firm which were objected to by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(d) Government have asked for rectification of the unwanted repairs and, have refused permission to repair other monuments sought for by the firm.

### वैज्ञानिकों का पूल

7697. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री:  
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के अधीन सलाहकार समिति ने भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को विदेशों से वापस बुलाने के बारे में अनेक सिफारिशें की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ग्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) 11 जुलाई, 1967 को हुई वैज्ञानिकों के पूल संबंधित सलाहकार समिति की बैठक की कार्यवाही को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में "रेगिंग"

7698. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस वर्ष दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का नया शिक्षा सत्र आरम्भ होने पर नये विद्यार्थियों के "रेगिंग" के नाम पर विशेष रूप से छात्राओं के साथ अनुचित तथा अभद्र व्यवहार की अनेक घटनायें हुई थीं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विद्यार्थियों के अतिरिक्त कुछ अन्य व्यक्तियों ने भी इस में भाग लिया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक महिला कालेज में छात्राओं के साथ की जा रही छेड़छाड़ को रोकने के लिये फ्लाइंग स्कवैड बुलाना पड़ा था और उसके बाहर पुलिस तैनात करनी पड़ी थी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का पूरा व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) से (ग). विश्वविद्यालय से प्राप्त हुई सूचना के अनुसार, ऐसी किसी घटना की किसी कालेज ने रिपोर्ट नहीं दी थी।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

स्मारकों पर व्यय

7699. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में देश में (प्रत्येक स्मारक पर पृथक् पृथक्) पुरातत्वीय स्मारकों में सुधार करने तथा उनसे संबंधित निर्माण कार्य पर कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ख) मुगल काल तथा हिन्दू काल के स्मारकों पर क्रमशः कितना कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों में और सुधार करने की कुछ योजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और उन पर कब तक निर्णय हो जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारक 3000 से अधिक हैं, जिनका भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा संरक्षण और अनुरक्षण किया जाता है। पर्याप्त धन की कमी के कारण इन स्मारकों की सिर्फ जरूरी मरम्मतें ही की जा सकी थीं, और उनके सुधार की किसी योजना को नहीं सोचा जा सका। पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान, वार्षिक व्यय इस प्रकार है :-

वर्ष	व्यय
1966-67	26,32,795 रुपये
1965-66	37,47,030 रुपये
1964-65	44,03,130 रुपये
1963-64	36,61,975 रुपये

रूक बजट आबंटनों तथा व्यय के आंकड़ों को परिमण्डल बार रखा जाता है, इसलिए खर्चों के आंकड़े स्मारक-बार देना भी मुश्किल है, स्मारकों के धार्मिक सुत्रों के अनुसार देने की तो बात ही भलग है। साथ ही पन्द्रह वर्ष की अवधि के लिए व्यय के आंकड़े तैयार करने में जो समय व खर्च लगेगा, वह उपलब्ध परिणाम के सम-मात्रिक नहीं होगा।

### Law and Order in Delhi

7700. Shri Marandi:

Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:  
Shri O. P. Tyagi:  
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Atma Das:  
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:  
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:  
Shri Ramavtar Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Executive Councillor has approached the Centre to maintain law and order in the capital due to the agitation threat by the Congress Councillors;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Accommodation for Himalayan Club in National Library Building, Calcutta

7701. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private organisation named Himalayan Club has been accommodated in a room within the National Library Compound, Calcutta.

(b) how much was spent by the C. P. W. D. to remodel and furnish it; and

(c) the rent charged and under what circumstances sanction was accorded

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to this private organisation to be accommodated in a Government building?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, but only Himalayan Club's Library.

(b) Rs. 3925.00 only on extending the accommodation by about 174 Sq. feet but nothing has been spent on furnishing it.

(c) The question of charging rent from the Club is under consideration. The electric and water charges are being directly borne by the Club.

The accommodation consists of a room which was formerly used by the Police watch during Viceroy's time. The room remained unused for a long time. The Club which is a scientific, educational and cultural organisation has a valuable collection of books in its possession. The location of its library in the premises of the National Library, Calcutta is of advantage to the readers who come to the National Library because they are allowed to use the Club's Library as a special case. Due to its affiliation to foreign organisations the Club is getting foreign publications which in these days of foreign exchange difficulties is an added advantage to the readers.

### Loss of Books from National Library, Calcutta

7702. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books appeared to have been lost during the last three years from the National Library, Calcutta;

(b) how many of such losses have been reported;

(c) the steps taken against the persons responsible for such losses; and

(d) the names of books lost during the said period which are classified as rare books?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):

(a) Out of 1,49,569 volumes checked



since 1963, 744 volumes have been reported as untraceable.

(b) All those mentioned in part (a) above.

(c) In a library it is extremely difficult to fix responsibility on any particular reader or officer of the Library but strict instructions have been given to tighten rules and supervision.

(d) No 'rare' book is reported as lost.

### दिल्ली के राजनैतिक पीड़ित

7703. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :  
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5,000 व्यक्तियों को राजनैतिक पीड़ितों को सहायता के रूप में दिल्ली की सरकार नी ट्रेजरी से मकद अनुदान मिला है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें से सभी व्यक्ति वास्तव में राजनैतिक पीड़ित हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राजनैतिक पीड़ितों को सहायता देने के बारे में अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कोई सामान्य नियम लागू किये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). गृह मंत्री की विवेकानुदान निधि 1965-66 से स्थापित की गई थी। तब से अब तक 1,273 राजनैतिक पीड़ितों को इसमें से नगद अनुदान दिये गए हैं। इसके अलावा दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अब तक राजनीतिक पीड़ितों के 6107 बच्चों को शिक्षा संबंधी अनुदान दिये गए हैं। ये अनुदान राजनीतिक पीड़ित

सहायता समिति की सिफारिश पर दिये गये थे। समिति राजनीतिक पीड़ितों की प्रमाणिकता के बारे में अपना सन्तोष करके सिफारिश करती है।

(ग) और (घ). राजनीतिक पीड़ितों की सहायता तथा पुनर्वासि मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है जिन्होंने इस काम के लिये अपनी योजनाएं बनाई हैं इसलिये अखिल भारतीय आधार पर सामान्य नियम बनाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। किन्तु सत्पात्र व्यक्तियों को गृह मंत्री की विवेकानुदान निधि में से एतदर्थ अनुदान दिये जाते हैं।

### Deputation Quota of I.A.S. Cadre

7704. Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of vacancies in the deputation quota of the I.A.S. cadre in the Central Services from Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the reasons for not filling these vacancies and the steps taken to fill up the quota?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). At present there are 87 IAS officers of Uttar Pradesh Cadre serving under the Central Government against the Central Deputation Quota of 61.

### Junior Technical Schools in Uttar Pradesh

7705. Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Junior Technical Schools are proposed to be opened in U. P. during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education Dr. Tri-guna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

आसाम पुलिस द्वारा "हार्किंग" जूतों का  
पकड़ा जाना

7706. श्री जे० एच० फ़ेल :  
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि (क) क्या यह सच है कि  
आसाम पुलिस ने सिलचर में हार्किंग  
जूतों के 17-18 हजार जोड़ों का एक  
पासल, जो एक विदेशी घर्म-प्रचारक और  
विद्रोही मिजों लोगों के समर्थक श्री मारकाट  
ने मंगाये थे, पकड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या यह पासल उक्त घर्म-  
प्रचारक को वापस कर दिया गया है ;  
और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन जूतों का क्या  
किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं,  
थीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं  
उठते ।

Telephone connections in Panchayat  
Samiti Offices in U.P.

7707. Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai: Will  
the Minister of Communications be  
pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone con-  
nections given to the Panchayat  
Samiti Offices in U.P. upto the 30th  
April, 1967; and

(b) the number of telephone con-  
nections proposed to be given to these  
offices in the said State during 1967-  
68?

The Minister of State in the Depart-  
ment of Parliamentary Affairs and  
Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):  
(a) and (b). The information is being  
collected and will be laid on the Table  
of the Sabha.

Telephone Exchanges in U. P.

7708. Shri Kashi Nath Pandey: Will  
the Minister of Communications be  
pleased to state:

(a) the number of automatic tele-  
phone exchanges proposed to be  
opened in the F. & T. Circle of U. P.  
State during the remaining period of  
the Fourth Plan;

(b) the number of automatic tele-  
phone exchanges opened in the State  
so far; and

(c) the number of telephone con-  
nections served by them and those to  
be served by the new ones?

The Minister of State for Parlia-  
mentary Affairs & Communications  
(Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) 85.

(b) 145 auto exchanges have been  
opened in U. P. including 42 opened  
since 1-4-66.

(c) 31,132 connections are being  
served from existing auto exchanges.  
About 16 000 connections will be served  
from 85 auto exchanges proposed to be  
opened.

Financial Assistance for District  
Gazetteers in U. P.

7710. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the  
Minister of Education be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the Government of U. P.  
have received any financial assistance  
from 1950 to 1967 from the Central  
Government for compilation and pub-  
lication of the District Gazetteers; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of State in the Minis-  
try of Education (Shri Sher Singh):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 97,730.28 Paise.

उच्च अध्ययन संस्था, शिमला

7711. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या  
शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उच्च  
अध्ययन संस्था शिमला में तीन समर्थक  
वाइसरज हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की सविस्तार जांच करने का है;

(ग) किन आघातों पर निदेशक तथा अध्यापकों का चयन किया गया था; और

(घ) क्या संस्था द्वारा ऐसा कोई महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया गया है जो इस पर व्यय हुई बड़ी राशि के अनुरूप हो।

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) जी, नहीं। यह संस्था किसी देश अथवा विचारधारा के प्रतिपक्षपात रखे बिना मानविकी तथा सम्बद्ध विषयों के उच्च अध्ययन में तत्पर है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) वर्तमान निदेशक की नियुक्ति प्रख्यात विद्वानों की तालिका में से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की गयी थी जैसा कि उच्च अध्ययन संस्थान की सोसायटी के नियमों के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित था।

संस्थान में ऐसे कोई अध्यापक नहीं हैं। शासी निकाय द्वारा बनाई गई विशेष चयन समितियों की सिफारिशों पर शासी निकाय रिसर्च फंडा नियुक्त करता है, जो यहां पर काम करते हैं।

(घ) अपने अस्तित्व की थोड़ी सी अवधि के दौरान इस संस्थान ने महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर छः सेमिनार किए हैं तथा कई अनुसंधान आयोजनाएं चलाई हैं।

आसाम में पाकिस्तानियों का अवैध प्रवेश

7712. श्री प्र० प्र० त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1947 में भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद 31 मार्च, 1967 तक कितने पाकिस्तानी अवैध रूप से आसाम और त्रिपुरा में आकर बस गये हैं ;

(ख) उन में से कितने व्यक्तियों को सरकार ने पाकिस्तान वापिस भेज दिया है;

(ग) इन में से अभी भारत में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक हैं तथा सरकार उन्हें कब तक पाकिस्तान वापिस भेज देगी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान नागरिकों के भारत में अवैध प्रवेश को रोकने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). विभाजन के बाद 15 अक्टूबर, 1952 तक, जिस जिस तिथि से पासपोर्ट तथा बीसा व्यवस्था लागू की गई थी, भारत और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के बीच यात्रा करने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं थे। किन्तु 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार, आसाम और त्रिपुरा में अवैध रूप से बसे पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की अनुमानित संख्या क्रमशः 2,50,000 और 50,000 थी। त्रिपुरा में बसे लगभग सभी घुसपैठिये पाकिस्तान वापिस भज दिये गये हैं। 31 मई, 1967 तक आसाम से निकाले गये ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या 1,70,169 थी।

(ग) आसाम में अभी भी लगभग 80,000 घुसपैठिये हैं। उनका पता लगाने और निष्कासन के लिये हर सम्भव कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

#### Desertion of Rehabilitation sites outside West Bengal by Refugees

7713. Shri Samar Guha:  
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:  
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:  
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:  
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:  
Dr. Maitreyee Basu:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last three months more than 180 families have returned to West Bengal

from different rehabilitation sites in various States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of nearly 2 million refugees rehabilitated outside West Bengal nearly 1 million of them have gone back to West Bengal so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such desertions and the steps Central Government are visualising to help the Government of West Bengal to tackle the problems of such refugees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) During the months of March, April and May 1967, about 170 families of new migrants are reported to have left different rehabilitation sites in various States and 272 families of old and new migrants are reported to have left the Dandakaranya settlements during the same period. It is not known how many of them returned to West Bengal, but, presumably, the majority of them went to that State.

(b) No, Sir. Out of about 2.19 lakh families of old and new migrants rehabilitated outside West Bengal in different States, including Dandakaranya settlements, 2,034 families of new migrants, it is reported, left the different rehabilitation settlements. The number of families of old migrants who left rehabilitation settlements is not known. Apart from these, over 33,000 families of new migrants (i.e. those who migrated to India on or after 1-1-1964) left the relief camps in which they had been accommodated, prior to their dispersal to rehabilitation settlements. The destination of these families is not known, although it may be presumed that the majority of them went back to West Bengal.

(c) A statement indicating the reasons for the desertions of new migrant families from rehabilitation sites in various States is attached.

It is proposed to reopen certain camps outside West Bengal to give a fresh opportunity to new migrants (including families which deserted from camps and rehabilitation sites earlier) to qualify for rehabilitation benefits

outside West Bengal. The Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal, now engaged in a study of the Residuary problems in West Bengal, is also expected to make recommendations on the need for extending financial assistance for the technical training, employment, educational and medical facilities of the new migrants, who have remained in West Bengal.

#### Statement

1. Migrants' inability to adjust themselves to their new environment, particularly to the unfamiliar climatic and soil conditions, lower rain-fall and different cropping patterns.

2. The drought and scarcity conditions prevailing over large parts of the country which affected the rehabilitation settlements also for the last two successive years and consequential failure of crops.

3. Relations still living in West Bengal.

4. Natural inclination to settle down in West Bengal, strengthened by the hope that the newly constituted State Government would settle them in that State itself.

5. Fear of prosecution for being spurious migrants.

6. False and misleading promises of rehabilitation in West Bengal made by unscrupulous elements who some times infiltrate into resettlements.

मजदूरी को मूल्यों की वृद्धि के साथ जोड़ना

7714. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 18 अप्रैल 1967 की पटना में एक प्रेस सम्मेलन में बावण करते हुए उनके मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि श्रमिकों को मजदूरी विभिन्न वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में होने वाली वृद्धि के अनुसार मिलनी चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मुद्दाव को क्रियान्वित करने का है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास सचिव (श्री हाथी)

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूपरेखा के मसविदे में श्रम नीति समिती अध्याय में दी गई है । मजूरी बांडों तथा अनय मजूरी-निर्धारण प्राधिकरणों ने सामान्यतः मजूरी-भत्ते को उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के साथ जोड़ने की सिफारिश की है ।

#### Problems of East Pakistan Refugees in West Bengal

7715. Shri Samar Guha:

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Dr. Maitreyee Basu:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have submitted a memorandum to the Central Government in which it has been stated that the East Pak. Refugees have not yet been fully settled and that to describe their problems as 'Residuary Problems' is not based on facts; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). No such memorandum has been received from the West Bengal Government. Items for the agenda and notes were received on various matters connected with the Residuary Problem for discussion at the Rehabilitation Ministers' Conference in May, 1967. These were discussed by the Union Rehabilitation Minister with the Rehabilitation Minister, West Bengal, on 16-5-67 and many of the problems were also discussed with the Governor of West Bengal subsequently on 12-6-67 and 10-7-67.

It has been agreed that the urgent need for drinking water supply at ex-camp sites should be met immediately by repairing and renovating tubewells. West Bengal Government have also been authorised to give rehabilitation loans to hard cases of displaced families within the provision of Rs. 30 lakhs as made under the Residuary Assessment.

The Committee of Review, appointed to examine the progress of rehabilitation work in West Bengal in respect of old D.P.s. and the problems of new D.P.s., is also examining these problems. The Government are awaiting the recommendations of the Committee.

#### Crossing over of Burmese in Border Areas of Manipur

7716. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the press report that some Burmese crossed recently into the border areas of Manipur near Kanghat in the Ukhrul Sub-Division of Manipur and removed some boundary pillars; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Certain press reports regarding intrusion of some Burmese into Manipur have come to the notice of the Government of Manipur. The matter was investigated and it was found that no intrusion by Burmese into Manipur has taken place. Certain mile-stones in Moreh in Tengnoupal sub-division of Manipur were however removed by the Public Works Department of the Government of Manipur for refixing of stones indicating the distance in kilometers.

#### Privy Purse of the Nizam of Hyderabad

7717. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Shri Atam Das:

Shri Hukam Chand Kashwal:

Shri George Fernandes:

Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:  
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:  
Shri Marandi:  
Shri Hardayal Devgun:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nizam of Hyderabad has requested for an increase in his privy purse;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has requested for the continuance of payment of compensation for Sarf-e-Khas, the late Nizam's personal Estate; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) As regards (a), Government are not considering any increase. As regards (b) the amount was paid from State revenues and a reference has been made to the State Government.

#### Housing Census

7718. Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri Shri Chand Goel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a housing census in the country in 1971;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the purpose it would serve?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to collect certain data on housing at the stage of house-listing which is undertaken as a preliminary to population census. It will relate, *inter alia*, to the purposes for which the houses are used, the material of wall, roof and floor, the number of rooms occupied by household and whether the household lived in owned or rented houses. On a sample basis additional data on age of the house, facilities avail-

able such as water supply, electricity, privy etc. are also proposed to be collected. Draft schedules of houselist are, however, yet to be finalised.

(c) The data collected would yield useful economic and sociological data.

#### Ultra-Leftists in Naxalbari

7719. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported declaration of the ultra leftists in Naxalbari to carry on their struggle in defiance of the State Government's ultimatum;

(b) whether in pursuance of this decision, a massive attack by 800 armed raiders was launched in a village in the adjacent Kharibari P.S. on the 7th July, 1967; and

(c) whether this happened simultaneously with the marching of bands of armed police into the rebel stronghold in Naxalbari?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On the 7th July between 10.45 hours and 13.35 hours police organised a route march between Naxalbari and Atal (Tea Estate) covering a distance of four miles. On the same day between 14 hours and 18.30 hours about 200/300 miscreants set fire to a house of village Bhata-goch, looted a house and assaulted a person of Kharibari Tea Estate under the jurisdiction of Kharibari Police Station. Three cases under different Sections of the Indian penal code have been started in connection with these incidents.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

##### Shortage of Wagons in Gujarat

SNQ. 40. Shri Virendrakumar Shah:  
Sriraj Meghrajji Dhran-gadhra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that huge stocks of dolomite, salt, cotton and cotton seeds have been lying uncleared for want of wagon allotment at different places in Gujarat while the industries are starving for want of cotton and dolomite and enormous stock of these commodities have been washed off and spoiled in the current rainy season;

(b) if so, what is the total wagon requirement for the smooth clearance of these commodities per month during the working season and what is the average wagon availability for them during this period; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to ensure smooth clearance of these commodities in Gujarat in future and to clear out the present stocks expeditiously?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) to (c). The loading of dolomite and salt during the period from January to 20th July 1967 has been better as compared to the corresponding period of last year. The loading of full pressed cotton on the whole and cotton seeds from Metre Gauge stations was, however, less due to less offering of traffic.

2. The loading of dolomite from Chhota Udepur region could not, however, keep pace with the level of indents as trains on the Chhota Udepur-Miyagam Narrow Gauge section were running only during day time. Night running was introduced by special arrangement from 8-7-67, as a result of which loading of dolomite was stepped up to 57 wagons per day during the period 8-7-67 to 20-7-67 as against 27.8 wagons per day during the period 1-7-67 to 7-7-67.

3. In case of salt traffic, 1284 Broad Gauge wagons and 1791 Metre Gauge wagons were loaded more this year during the period from 1st January to 20th July, 1967 as compared to the corresponding period of last year. There was, however, some gap between loading and demand on the Metre gauge due to pressure on rail transport for movement of imported foodgrain from Kandla to destinations in U. P. and Bihar.

4. In spite of this, every effort is being made to clear the traffic in dolomite, salt and cotton seeds as expeditiously as possible.

12 hrs.

# RE: CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(Procedure)

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Samar Guha.... He is not present.

Then we go to papers to be laid on the Table.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE UNIVERSITY  
GRANTS COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR  
1965-66, ETC.

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1965-66, together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1279/67].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1965-66. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1280/67].

12.01 hrs.

## RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

**Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai):** I have given notice of a privilege motion. Normally I do not raise anything in a privileged manner. I have given notice of a privilege motion two days back and yesterday when we had a discussion, you were good enough to say that we would take it up today. The Deputy Secretary also came and told me that it would be taken up today. I would only politely point out that the privilege motion, of which I had given notice, was based upon facts, for example, the First Report of the Privileges Committee, Lok Sabha, in

the case of Mr. Brahmanand; Mr. Brahmanand had definitely given....

**Mr. Speaker:** He is going into a discussion. He may please sit down. I will explain the whole position. I have got not only the privilege notion but also a number of other things. Mr. Shivajirao S. Desmukh gave me one and some others also gave me. I know that it is an important matter which Mr. Ramamurti is raising, but whether it will come as a privilege motion, I have not been able to decide. I know this is an important matter connected with Mr. Gopalan, Leader of a Party and all that. Still the question is whether it will come as a privilege motion. Every day if you take up a privilege motion, will it be desirable for the working of the House? Because there are also the other works which the House has to do. Apart from that, if he raises it in some other method, as a call-attention as I suggested, some other method.. (Interruption) I am still on my legs. Important questions need not necessarily be raised as adjournment motions and privilege motions; there are also other ways through which they can be brought to the notice of the House, the hon. members and others. Therefore, I have not yet admitted this. In fact, that is the case not only with regard to this, but even with regard to the notice given by Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh in respect of another matter. I had discussed with him, and I had discussed with Shri P. Ramamurti also not once but twice. I sat down last evening also after the meeting at about 8.30 P.M. and I suggested that we could take it up on something else, on a calling-attention-notice or on something else, not as a privilege issue. I said the same thing to both of them.

It is not as if I am against allowing something. I had given it due consideration for three days since Sunday and then I had suggested that it should come up as a calling-attention-notice so that the hon. Member can call the attention of the hon. Minister and he could reply and then some questions

may be asked, and I suggested that we could take it up that way. Even now, I suggest the same thing to Shri P. Ramamurti. I have not allowed it as a privilege issue, but I am prepared to allow it as a calling-attention-notice.

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** Please hear me....

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta North East): We had given a calling-attention-notice....

**Mr. Speaker:** I am prepared to admit it.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** But we were informed that you had not admitted it. Of course, that is a different matter, if you say now that you are prepared to admit it. But we were told that it had not been admitted. That was the information given.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall have to explain the position again, because the hon. Member seems to have understood it in a different way. I was prepared to admit the calling-attention-notice but not the privilege motion.

**Shri Surendramath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): There was a calling-attention notice on this matter by a Member and that had been rejected by you. (Interruptions).

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** I want to point out that this question is not one of getting some information. Here, when I allege that a breach of privilege of a Member has been committed, I would like to point out that after all, this House has earlier come to this conclusion in the case of Shri Brahmanandji, because it had been stated in the report of the Committee of Privileges that:

"After a thorough examination of the evidence given before the Committee, the Committee have come to the conclusion that irrespective of whether Mr. Brahmanand was arrested or not within the strict legal meaning of the term 'arrest', he was, in fact, under some kind of detention by the



[Shri P. Ramamurti]  
police, and the Committee held  
that it was a case of breach of  
privilege.”

Therefore, this question of breach of  
privilege arises because a Member of  
Parliament cannot be treated like  
others.

Since Shri A. K. Gopalan has written  
to you that he has been definitely de-  
tained for two hours, it is definitely  
a question of privilege which involves  
the point whether a Member can be  
detained or not. These are facts.  
Therefore, it is not a question of  
getting information.

**Mr. Speaker:** As I had said earlier,  
and as I would suggest even now, I  
am prepared to admit a calling atten-  
tion-notice on this. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat):** He  
was detained for two hours. So, it  
is a question of privilege. We are  
opposed to its being admitted as a  
calling-attention-notice.

**Shri A. Sreedharan (Badagara):** He  
was detained for two hours. So, it is  
a privilege matter and not a matter  
for a calling-attention-notice

**Mr. Speaker:** I am admitting only  
the calling-attention-notice and not  
the privilege notice, and that calling-  
attention-notice will be taken up when  
we get the time for it.

12.10 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION TO  
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE—contd.

(*Procedure*)

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy**  
(Kendrapara): Shri Samar Guha was  
absent when you had called his name.  
He was out for a little while, under  
the impression that the short notice  
question would come up and that  
would take some time.

**Mr. Speaker:** How can I go back  
to an earlier item now? How can I  
go back upon a principle? If I make  
an exception in the case of one Mem-  
ber, then every day, I shall have to  
do it for other Members also.

**Shri A. Sreedharan (Badagara):** We  
are not satisfied with the calling-atten-  
tion-notice only. We want that it  
should be taken up as a privilege  
motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot make an  
exception in the case of one Member  
today because every day the same  
thing may happen. If I go back to  
an earlier item and allow it to be  
taken up now, then every day this  
may happen, and a Member who is  
absent when a particular item is called  
may come half an hour later and say  
that he was busy somewhere else and,  
therefore, the item might be taken up.  
I would not go back to the earlier  
item now.

**Shri Samar Guha (Contai):** This is  
a very important question. It relates  
to the rights of the minority com-  
munities. So, I request that as a  
special case, this may be allowed.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** He  
thought that the short notice question  
would take some time.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not responsible  
for it.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I  
suggest that you may kindly make an  
exception in this case. There are not  
even five Members, but there is only  
one Member and it would take only  
about two or three minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I know that. The  
answer can be given too. But it is not  
a question of one Member or two  
Members. But it is a question of the  
principle. After going ahead and dis-  
posing of one or two more items, how  
could I go back to an earlier item? It  
is not a question of time at all. I am  
not worried about the time at all.  
Yesterday, for instance, we had spent  
the whole day on one item. So, it  
is not the time factor about which I  
am worried. After I have gone to the  
next item and we have begun to  
discuss the next item, how could I go  
back to an earlier item? If I do that  
today, then tomorrow, if some other  
Members also want it, then what can

I tell them? Hon. Members may tell them.

That is what I want.

Therefore, now I am sorry; I have gone ahead (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** You may fix some other time, say 5 P.M. today.

**Mr. Speaker:** We will see. I cannot say anything now.

**Shri K. Lakkappa (Tumkur):** On a point of order. Under the rules of procedure a calling attention notice has been admitted and time fixed for it. Now Shri Samar Guha was here in the House only, but he had just gone out to collect some papers. He was within the precincts of Parliament House. Therefore, the calling attention notice should be taken up, now.

**Mr. Speaker:** A very valuable suggestion. He will kindly resume his seat. Or has he finished his speech?

**Shri K. Lakkappa:** I am not making a speech. I am only saying when my colleague, Shri Samar Guha was called, he had just gone out to collect some papers and he had returned immediately. So it should be taken up now.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना केवल इतनी है कि गोपालन साहब का जो मामला है, . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** After I have given the ruling, what is the point in raising this?

**श्री मधु लिमये:** अगर आपको मेरी प्रार्थना जबे, तो आप उसको मॉरि, बर्ना में बैठ जाऊंगा।

'फ्रीडम फायर रेस्ट, मालेस्टेशन, अब-स्क्वशन एंड हेरामेट' को 'मैं' के अनुसार एक बड़ा विशेषाधिकार माना जाता है और श्री गोपालन का मामला उनके अनुरोध अन्तर्गत है। पिछले साल श्री डांगे, श्री रामामूर्ति, श्री विदिव चौधरी और मूक्त को पटना हवाई अड्डे पर रोक लिया गया था।

**Mr. Speaker:** I know all that. Do not go into it now.

**श्री मधु लिमये:** वह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति के पास गया था। इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अगर इस मामले को नियम 227 के मातहत, बिना बहस किए, केवल यह निश्चित करने के लिए कि क्या श्री गोपालन को गैर-कानूनी ढंग से दो घंटे तक रोका गया था, विशेषाधिकार समिति के पास भेजिये।

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—  
contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:

- (1) The Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1967 published in Notification No. GSR 1104 in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1967. [*Placed in Library, see No. LT-1283/67*].
- (2) The Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR 1105 in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1967 [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1284/67*].

12.12 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—  
contd.

**Shri Vasudevza Nair (Peermade):** May I make a submission?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have heard all of them. If you also want to say something, I will hear.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** You have stated that there is a call attention motion and you are not taking it as a privilege issue. Can you not reconsider the decision in view of the importance of this issue

**Shri A. Sreedharan** (Badagara): This is an issue of privilege. He was detained for two hours under the direction of the Home Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** Two Members cannot speak at a time. I am prepared to hear one of them.

**Shri A. Sreedharan:** If you say that there is no privilege involved, I am prepared to sit down. But you are proceeding to the other items.

**Mr. Speaker:** Only one can speak at a time, not three or four.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** You have said that there is a calling attention motion on this matter. May I humbly submit that a calling attention motion is no substitute for a privilege motion?

**Mr. Speaker:** A calling attention notice was also given. I think it was given. Am I correct?

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** That is about the whole incident.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** A privilege motion stands in a separate category. Our case is...

**Mr. Speaker:** We are not discussing the case now.

**An hon. Member:** Can we not discuss it with you in the chamber?

श्री मधु लिमये : हम आप को फिर मिलेंगे और आप को कनविन्त करेंगे ।

12.14 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— contd.

#### NOTIFICATION UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of Notification No. GSR 1019 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1932. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1286/67].

(2) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme 1967, published in Notification No. GSR 1055 in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1285/67].

(3) A copy of the Main Conclusions of the First Session of the Industrial Committee on Electricity, Gas, and power held at New Delhi on the 27th May, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1282/67].

(4) A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the 50th Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1281/67].

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ELEVENTH REPORT

**Shri Khadihar (Khed):** I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.15 hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE EIGHTH REPORT

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah** (Nandyal): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-first Report of the Estimates

Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Rehabilitation Reception, Dispersal and Rehabilitation of New Migrants arriving in India from East Pakistan since 1st January 1964.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—  
contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hathi.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-North East): Before you proceed, let me ask one question. Could we not know from you whether you would keep your decision on the privilege issue pending? Could we not have a discussion with you in your chamber? I want to know. Do we always have to shout in order to get a hearing in this House?

Mr. Speaker: I have gone half a dozen items ahead. Probably he was not hearing what I had said. They said 'we are talking with you'.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not understand this procedure that some private talk....

Mr. Speaker: No private talk. He cannot decide the issue on the floor of the House. I cannot allow you to argue the case before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You allow only under duress, and duress is the only thing that you recognise.

Mr. Speaker: You may also try, I do not mind, if you think it proper. I have no objection. A senior member like Mr. Hiren Mukerjee can also try.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I cannot do that.

12.16 hrs.

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPEN-  
SATION AND REHABILITATION)  
AMENDMENT BILL\*

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): I beg to move

for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hathi: I introduce the Bill.

12.16½ hrs.

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND  
MEASURES (EXTENSION TO KO-  
HIMA AND MOKOKCHUNG DIS-  
TRICTS) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): On behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh I beg to move\*\*:

"That the Bill to extend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, to the Kohima and Mokokchung districts in the State of Nagaland, be taken into consideration."

This Bill, which is a simple one, provides that the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 should be extended to the Kohima and Mokokchung districts in the State of Nagaland and come into force therein on a date notified in the Gazette by the Central Government.

The Standards of Weights and Measures Act was passed in 1956. It was brought into force in selected districts and cities by the Government of India only in 1958, and extended to other areas by stages over the next 8 years. The metric system of weights and measures established under the Standards of Weights and

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 2-8-67.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Sham Qureshi]

Measures Act, 1956, is, therefore, the only legal system in the rest of India since 1st December, 1966.

The Act applies to the district of Tuensang in the State of Nagaland but not to the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung. At the request of the Government of Nagaland it is now intended to extend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act to these two districts in the interests of inter-state, inter-district and inter-regional trade, commerce and industry. This would also complete the action of making the Act applicable throughout India.

The State of Nagaland consists of three districts, namely, Tuensang, Kohima and Mokokchung. In 1956, when the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 was passed, the Districts of Kohima and Mokokchung were part of Naga Hills District which was then included in Part A of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. The district of Tuensang was in Part B. Under the Constitution, as it existed at that time, the Act would not automatically apply to the two districts included in Part A, unless the Governor of Assam by notification, directed that the Act would apply. The Act could not, however, be extended till 1957, when the Naga Hills Tuensang Area Act, 1957 (42 of 1957) was passed which combined the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung and the district of Tuensang to form a Part B tribal area, namely the Naga Hills—Tuensang district, without affecting the territorial extent of the laws. The result was that the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 did not still apply to the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung. Even after the formation of the State of Nagaland in 1962, comprising of these three districts, the position remained unaltered. Moreover, right from 1955, because of the troubles with Naga hostiles there was no time to concentrate on the introduction of

metric system of weights and measures. It is now proposed, at the request of the Government of Nagaland to extend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, to the two districts. Such extension requires the sanction of the Parliament.

It is in the light of these circumstances, that the Bill to extend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 to the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung is placed before the House for consideration and passing.

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to extend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, to the Kohima and Mokokchung districts in the State of Nagaland, be taken into consideration."

**Shri Nanja Gowder (Nilgiris):** People generally in rural areas and particularly in tribal areas like Nagaland etc. are used to the old weights and measures. If a change is brought about as is proposed now and a statutory restriction imposed on them and if they fail to use the metric weights and measures they are unnecessarily likely to be harassed and penalised. Such an attitude on the part of the Government is not desirable. Change may be brought about peacefully and people failing to abide by these rules should not be punished.

A lot of harassment is caused by the inspectors to the illiterate people who fail to abide by this.

It does not mean I object to the Weights and Measures being extended to Nagaland Districts.

The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 has been put on the statute book but its implementation is half-hearted, perfunctory and unsatisfactory. The old weights and

measures still co-exist with the new standards set up under the Act of 1956. In the matter of distances, great confusion prevails because one never knows whether the milestones on the roads indicate furlongs and miles or kilometres. The same confusion prevails in kgs. and pounds, in inches and centimetres etc. and in fact over the entire range of weights and measures. While the introduction of the metric system was desirable and has done good work, the imperfect implementation leaves much to be desired and the responsibility or the backwardness must be accepted by the Ministry of Commerce. They are apparently too pre-occupied with things like State Trading Corporation and controls over cotton and cotton textiles for the continuance of which there is no justification and have inevitably neglected sound measures such as enforcement of weights and measures.

Now weights and measures are not made available to small shopkeepers. Unnecessary delay is caused by officers in numerous cases and as a result shopkeepers are unnecessarily harassed for not using the new weights and measures. These things should be taken care of by the local authorities before a change is brought about in tribal areas of Assam. People obviously will have to be educated to get used to new weights and measures and in the process a very liberal view of violation of rules should be taken by the local authorities.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे दुख इसी बात का है कि यह बिल सन् 56 में ही आना चाहिए था जिस समय सारे देश में यह बाट और माप का कानून लागू किया था। उसी समय वहाँ भी लागू होना चाहिए था। परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से या तो यह समझा जाय कि किसी दबाव के कारण नहीं लागू किया गया, या सरकार को कोई ऐसी घड़बड़ें थी इसलिए नहीं लागू किया गया, लेकिन आज इस प्रणाली को जो इस क्षेत्र में लागू किया जा रहा है

तो हमें इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा कि इस क्षेत्र में बिल्कुल आदिवासी और गिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उन के साथ में कोई ज्यादाती नहीं की जावे। अब नये बाट और नयी ताँल में कैसी घाघलियाँ चल रही हैं कि किसी एक व्यापारी को लाइसेंस दिया जाता है जिस से बाकी सब खत्म हो जाय और एक ही व्यक्ति सारे जिले में बेचेगा, दूसरा कोई व्यक्ति बेच नहीं सकता, इस से क्या होता है कि समय पर लोगों को बाट नहीं मिलते हैं और उसमें ब्लैक भी चलती है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि आप किसी एक व्यक्ति को मुकर्रर मा कीजिए नये बाट और नये ताँल को बेचने के लिए। एक जिले में कम से कम तीन चार लोगों और इससे भी अधिक लोगों को लाइसेंस मिलना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ चैकिंग के बारे में। आज भी कई स्थानों पर पुराने बाट चल रहे हैं। चैकिंग ठीक ढंग से नहीं होती है। इसमें काफी घाँस और डांट डपट से काम लिया जाता है। उस का नतीजा क्या होता है कि जब कमी इन्स्पेक्टर आते हैं तो नये बाट दिखला देते हैं और वैसे हमेशा पुराने बाट से काम लेते हैं।

एक बहुत बड़ी त्रुटि में और रखना चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी के सामने। यह जो कपड़ा नापने का मीटर होता है इस के दोनों सिरे काफी मोटे होते हैं। एक थान 40 मीटर का होता है तो इतना कपड़ा नापने पर उसमें आधा मीटर कपड़ा ज्यादा चला जायेगा। इस से पहले जो गज होता था उस के निरे पतले होते थे। तो यदि यह सिरे मीटर के पतले कर दिए जायें तो यह जो दुकानदार के सामने संकट है वह हल हो सकता है। मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ। इस प्रथा को वहाँ बहुत पहले लागू हो जाना चाहिए था। परन्तु आज इतने विलम्ब से लागू किया जा रहा है। यह जो मोनोपली बाट और तोल बेचने की है इसे समाप्त करके

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

पर मंत्री जी जरूर ब्यान देंगे । इतना ही  
मुझे कहना है ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):**  
Sir, I want to congratulate the Government and the people of India when this is being introduced for adopting these weights and measures in such a short time. I think everybody now knows as to what weights we are using and what kind of measures we are using. The Government of India may not have been able to educate the people in other ways very properly and systematically, but so far as the introduction of this measure is concerned, I think the Government of India did have a phased programme by means of which it was able to penetrate every village, every town and every city in India and educate the populace on this new system.

When this new system was introduced for the first time, there had been some persons who expressed some apprehension about it and they quoted the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is a very progressive country but the United Kingdom is still thinking of adopting this system which we have adopted. The people in India now talk in terms of kilos and not in terms of seers; they talk in terms of kilometres and not in terms of miles. It only shows how teachable the people of India are and how soon they respond to new measures which are progressive.

An hon. Member said that the backward classes, the backward villages and the backward areas have not understood the import of this Bill so far, but my experience is quite different. I feel that all sections of the people, to whatever income group they belong, to whatever category of social standards they belong, have learnt how to make use of the new system of weights and measures. Therefore one feels like congratulating the Ministry of Commerce for having undertaken this education of the people in a very scientific way

and for having brought this measure into effect in a phased programme.

There is one thing which I want to ask of the hon. Minister. Will he kindly tell me how many Union territories and how many territories which are called administrations are there where this new system has not yet been introduced and where still the old system prevails? My feeling is that there are a few Union territories and a few other kind of territories—because there are so many States and territories and administrations in India—where this system has not been introduced. I think the Government is taking a long time in introducing this system in those territories. My information may be incorrect, but I am told that in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands this system is not yet fully practised.

The State of Nagaland is our beloved State. We all love the Nagas, their culture, way of living, etc. We want that they should continue with their own customs and traditions and ways of living. I remember Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made a fervent appeal to that effect when the State of Nagaland Bill was introduced on the floor of the House. It is a small State—I do not want to tell you the population of that State—consisting of three districts of Tuensang, Kohima and Mokokchung. Of course, the Statement of Objects and Reasons gives some circumlocutory justification for not bringing this Bill in time. The fact of the matter is that the Ministry has been sleeping over this and has not thought of it in those terms in which it thought of it in the other States of India. Therefore, these two districts have remained untouched by this progressive measure of decimalisation of our currency, weights and measures. It is a very sad commentary upon the Ministry of Commerce and on our delay. We want that the State of Nagaland should be as fully integrated with India as possible. Of course, it is already a glorious part of India. I know whatever troubles are there will come to an end very

soon. But that these persons should wait for such a long time for the introduction of this simple measure shows how remiss the Ministry of Commerce has been. I can think of Jammu and Kashmir State where we have been introducing our legislations for implementation in a piecemeal way. Here is a piecemeal application of this very valuable measure to the State of Nagaland. You remember, Sir, somebody said that piecemeal application implies piecemeal thinking and piecemeal thinking means desultory thinking and desultory thinking means no thinking at all. Therefore, I think the Ministry of Commerce has not fulfilled its duties towards the State of Nagaland, which it should have done.

Of course, there is something said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I can ask any gentlemen here on the floor of the House to tell me in simple words what this Bill is. Our Government is trying to confuse the people by the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Wherever they cannot find any relevant, valid and good reason, they have recourse to what I may call verbiage. They want to hide their negligence of non-implementation of a particular thing under a cloud of words. Therefore, I would ask the minister, why should he take so long to implement this? The Statement of Objects and Reasons does not carry conviction with me; I do not think it carries conviction with anybody.

Then, why should they have waited for the Government of Nagaland to make a request to this effect? Are we going to have the President's Rule there that the State Government has to make a request? Are we going to have some very very weighty measures introduced there so that we should wait for a request from the State Government? Why has not the Ministry of Commerce acted on its own? Why has it been waiting for a request from the State Government of Nagaland all these days in order to introduce this Bill. I think this shows that there are some Rip Van Winkles in the Ministry of Commerce who are asleep, who are behind the

time and who do not think in terms of contemporary problems. 1956 is one thing and 1967 is another thing. These honourable functionaries of the Ministry of Commerce have been sleeping for eleven years. I said they are Rip Van Winkles. They are not. Rip Van Winkle slept for twenty years. They have slept for half that time. But whatever you may say, this kind of sleep is unhealthy, unwholesome and - detrimental to the interests of our country. I do not understand why this should have been resorted to.

It is said that it will involve a non-recurring expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India to the tune of about Rs. 50,000. Why is there such a huge expenditure of Rs. 50,000? What are the reasons for having this kind of expenditure when the State of Nagaland has a very limited population and when its area is also very limited? Of course, I understand that that State is slightly disturbed these days. I also understand that peace will be restored in no time. But still I want to know why it is that we are going to have a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 50,000 from the Consolidated Fund of India

It is said that the net expenditure incurred by the State Government for the adoption and enforcement of the standards of weights and measures in the two districts in the State of Nagaland, as in the case of the third district in that State and the other States, will be sanctioned as Central assistance in the form of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan. May I ask if that has been done in the case of other States also? I do not object to giving special treatment to the State of Nagaland. I respect the State Administration of Nagaland. But I would like to know whether this ratio prevails in other States also or not. Even if it does not prevail in other States, I would be very happy if you give the State of Nagaland this kind of ratio. But I would just like to know for the sake of clarification whether this thing is happening in other States of India also.



[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Sir, the Nagas are a very fine people. We have all respect for them. The Nagas are very progressive people. We admire them for it. The Nagas are Indians in the true sense of the word. I have a brotherly feeling for them. Every Indian has a brotherly feeling for them. The Nagas are living in a difficult terrain. Only these persons understand their difficulties who have lived in that kind of terrain. Of course the hon. Minister who introduced the Bill comes from Srinagar. I do not think he has gone to the inaccessible parts of Jammu and Kashmir State. If he had gone there he would have known the difficulties of the people of Nagaland. He has spent most of his time in Annam nag or in the Kashmir Valley and never in those parts which are difficult of access and where communications are not available. I think I have done more trekking in the State of Jammu and Kashmir than he has done.

When the State of Nagaland has some difficulties of communication and inter-communication, how is the Government of India going to tell the people of Nagaland what these weights and measures are. It took us ten years to get ourselves accustomed to these new weights and measures. This system has been introduced only in one district of Nagaland. Now we are going to introduce the system in the other two districts with a stroke of the pen; God knows what kind of pen the Commerce Ministry has, but it cannot be the ordinary pen that we see. What efforts are we going to make to educate these people? How can you spring this thing on them as a bolt from the blue? If just one fine morning you introduce a Bill, how can you enforce it? I want to know from the Deputy Commerce Minister what measures he is going to adopt in order that the people of these two districts learn what these measures are; otherwise, it will result in a chaotic condition. One district known what it is and

two districts are going to be integrated with that district, so far as the new system is concerned. Whereas one district has acclimatised itself to the new system, the other two districts have yet to be assimilated to this new thing. I do not know what measures the somnolent, sleepy Commerce Ministry is going to adopt in order to tell these people what these things are and how long it will take to teach these people what the new system means. Are they going to send regular teachers or other persons to teach the people or the sleepy Commerce Ministry will sit there and leave things to chance as they have been going in the State of Nagaland in this matter for the last so many years?

Shri M. Meghachandra (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Bill for the extension of the standards of weights and measures to the two districts of Nagaland. It has been mentioned in the Bill that the Standards of Weights and Measures Act has already been extended to all parts of India except the two districts mentioned in the Bill, namely, Kohima and Mokokchung. It is not a controversial Bill. It is a simple Bill, extending a particular Act to two districts, and it should be done. I say that it should have been extended to these districts long back. Since the Act was passed in the year 1956, I do not see any reason why this was not extended to those areas earlier.

In this connection, I would like to submit that there may be some difficulty for the people there to adjust themselves to this because they have got their own customary or traditional practices. They have got their units and the extension of the Act to these two districts will not put an end to those practices overnight. That is not possible. At the same time, the necessity for extension of this Act is there.

I find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the extension of this Act is in the interest of inter-

State, inter-district and inter-regional trade, commerce and industry, which are very important, I want to say a few words in connection with the phrases inter-State, inter-district and inter-regional trade, commerce and industry.

It is very necessary that trade, commerce and industry should be brought up not only in that region but in the other nearby regions also. Therefore the main purpose of the extension of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act should be to carry forward trade, commerce and industry.

In this connection I will submit that there are two factors which must be taken into account. One factor is the political aspect and the other is the economic aspect. There are problems, political and economic. Unless these political and economic problems are solved and unless there is peace in that particular area and nearby, the very object of 'bringing forward trade, commerce and industry will not be fulfilled. There are instances; I can give instances not only of Nagaland but of Manipur also as to how handloom or handicrafts, which are industries handled by the Ministry of Commerce, are not brought up and nurtured.

Coming to the political aspect, there is political instability there. This political instability must be resolved and that can be resolved only when the Government recognises and respects the aspirations of the people there. The aspirations not only of the people of Nagaland but also of the people of Manipur and the nearby Hills people of Assam, must be respected. To do that, I will suggest, the Government should not feel shy of extending the highest autonomy and granting statehood to the area. The demand of the Manipur and of the Hill people for statehood should be accepted. After this particular right of autonomy and statehood is accepted, the Government should bring forward the question of federation. Federation should come afterwards because these States must

willingly come into the federation. Only by solving the political aspect of the problem there will be peace. If there is no peace, I fear, there can be no question of carrying forward trade, commerce and industry. That cannot be.

Coming to the economic aspect, there are economic problems. There is the question of economic disparity, uneven development, industries not being there and irrigation and power not being developed. As a result of that the standard of living of the people is very low. When there is this backward economy, I do not think that trade, industry and commerce will flourish by the mere extension of this particular Act to these two districts. By this trick you cannot do it. Therefore I want that you should think in terms of having more industries and irrigation and power. Only by solving the economic problems there can be peace and the people will think they want to be in India; otherwise, I fear, people will not want to be in India; Some people are saying like that.

Therefore my submission is that the Government should respect the aspirations and the demand of the people for Statehood. The demand of the Manipur people and Hills people of Assam for statehood must be recognised. On that basis I look to the extension of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act to the two districts of Mokokchung and Kohima in Assam. I support the Bill.

**Shri Viswanatha Menon (Ernakulam):** Sir, it is a very simple Bill and there is nothing much objectionable in the Bill. But the objection comes on how you are going to implement this. The main question is that you want to extend this Act to Nagaland. Are you going to implement this in Nagaland by guns and violence? That is my question. By merely extending some Acts or by merely extending certain small benefits to

[Shri Viswanatha Menon]

the people there saying that it is progressive and all that, without solving the basic problem, the political problem of Nagaland, you are not going to reach anywhere. By simply passing a Bill here, saying that it is a progressive measure—for 20 years you had not brought it; you have brought it only now—you cannot solve the basic problem in Nagaland. First you have to solve the basic political problem there. Otherwise, I am sure, the hon. Minister must take the help of the Defence Minister or the External Affairs Minister, of guns and all those things, and then only he can implement it. That is the position in Nagaland now.

Their economic problem is there; their political problem is there. You have to solve all those problems. In that, our Government has failed miserably. They have not got any idea how to solve those problems. I do not want to oppose this Bill because by merely opposing or supporting the Bill, it is not going to be implemented there. For 20 years you have not been able to solve the Nagaland problem. By merely passing this Bill you are not going to solve the problem.

My submission is that if the Government is serious of these things, they should come before the House with a solution of the bigger problem, the political problem. They are not doing it. They are simply bringing forward small things. I ask my learned friend, the Commerce Minister: Are you implementing the Indian Penal Code there? Are you implementing the Criminal Procedure Code there? Have you got a Government there? The hostile Nagas are ruling that part of the country. This is the basic political problem. You cannot solve it by merely extending these small benefits to the people there.

Lastly, I submit that this problem must be seen as a whole. It must be solved like that. Otherwise, this kind of measure will not do any good

to the people there and you are not going to win over the Naga people.

**Shri Shafi Qureshi:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am really grateful to the hon. Members who have spoken on this very innocuous but very important Bill. I am quite aware that a revolutionary and a vital system like the metric system, when it is introduced, affects every segment of society, the man in the village and the man in the town. It requires proper education. Unless we have the co-operation of the people and the State Governments, the implementation becomes not so useful.

As the hon. Members have mentioned, ours is the job to extend the Act to certain areas and we have done it in a phased manner. From 1956 onwards, we have seen that the areas where the education of the metric system is necessary, we have introduced education there by publicity, by films, by posters, by lectures and by radio, and we have tried to educate the people about the new system. It has taken us about 8 to 9 years to introduce this system in different parts of the country.

One point was raised by Shri D. C. Sharma as to whether there are areas left where this metric system is not in vogue. I should inform the hon. Member that with the passing of this Bill, the entire India will be covered by this new system. In the first Act of 1956, there was a clause that the Act would extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In 1960, the Act was extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. With this extension to the two districts of Nagaland, it will be made applicable to the entire country.

Certain useful suggestions have been made and I have taken note of them. It is true that the implementation of this new system will depend upon the cooperation of the State Govern-

ments concerned. Whatever help the State Governments would require in this matter, the Centre is prepared to give. I have taken note of the suggestions made and I am grateful to the hon. Members who have made certain useful suggestions. The Government will see that in the area to which this new system is being extended which is a backward area the people are properly educated and they are persuaded by education and by other methods to take to this new metric system.

With these words, I request that the Bill be passed.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill to extend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, to the Kohima and Mokochung districts in the State of Nagaland, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now we take up consideration of the Bill clause by clause.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri Shafi Qureshi:** I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are only two or three minutes to 1 o'clock. We adjourn for lunch.

12.57 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

# DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS\* (RAILWAYS), 1964-65

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget Railways) for 1964-65.

## DEMAND NO. 5—WORKING EXPENSES— REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 46,49,848 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

## DEMAND NO. 8—WORKING EXPENSES— OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 24,30,157 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel', for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

## DEMAND NO. 12—PAYMENTS TO GENERAL REVENUES

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs 40,49,900 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Payments to General Revenues' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

*Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.  
The Lok Sabha then adjourned for*

\*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

**DEMAND NO. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—  
ADDITIONS AND REPLACEMENTS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 3,02,39,043 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Open Line Works—Additions and Replacements' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

**Shri N. Shivappa (Hassan):** I rise to oppose these Demands for Excess Grants. At the very outset of my speech, while initiating discussion on behalf of opposition benches, I am sorry I have to refer to the laches on the part of the Railway Minister in having failed to bring forward these Demands also along with the general Demands of the railways. I feel that the discussion on these Demands also should have found a place in the discussion on the other Demands as well.

There is some reason perhaps for not placing these Demands before the House during last year for want of audit report. But there cannot be any reason for not placing these demands before the House along with the Railway budget, when the Railway Budget was allowed for discussion. I have got my own reason as to why the hon. Minister has failed to place these before us then. These excess demands cover a very important subject pertaining to accidents which have been innumerable and which have been caused as a result of maladministration on the part of the railway administration. As a result of this, thousands of lives have been lost and thousands have lost their property which is expected to be compensated again at the cost of the poor man. If this was placed before the House for a broader discussion and a wider discussion along with the general Demands, I think a better opportunity would have been presented to the House to consider these things in the

proper perspective and give proper suggestions to Government so that these defects and deficiencies in administration do not reccur in the future in our swaraj. I do not know why this point has been lost sight of and these Demands have been brought through the backdoor in this fashion. So in the very beginning, I want to objects to this sort of procedure and would request the Minister to have a probe into this matter and to pin the responsibility on the officers responsible for these losses consequent on the excess demands.

Apart from this simple point which is a technical one, I want to discuss some other points pertaining to the railways. These relate to some of the statements made by the hon. Minister. He made a statement with regard to the dropping out of uneconomic railway lines in this country. In this connection, I would request him not to be hasty in this matter and not to be carried away by the opinion furnished by departmental people or small consultative committees which are not at all responsible, responsive or representative in this matter. I want to draw his attention to various projects which are under operation, which are going to be categorised as uneconomic. They cannot be uneconomic; on the contrary, they are highly economic; they can be made economic as well as profitable if proper attention is devoted or personal interest is evinced by the hon. Minister.

In this connection, I am going to cite certain projects of which I am aware, whether they are profitable or otherwise. First, the line from Mysore City to Chamarajnagar and then on to Satyamangalam. There is a line under operation from Nanjangud to Chamarajanagar. From there on, there is a proposal of a project to have a line upto Satyamangalam. If further extension is given upto Satyamangalam from Chamarajanagar I think this line can prove highly profitable. This line cannot become uneconomic.

Secondly, if the line from Bangalore City to Bowringpet is given a further extension linking it up with some other important centre, it can prove profitable. It is now narrow gauge; it should be converted into metre gauge. There is no need to dismantle this line on the ground that it is uneconomic. On the other hand, it will give a further impetus to the industries and economy of that region if it is extended in the way I have suggested. The money already invested in this undertaking must also be taken into account and it should be converted into a profitable line rather than simply declare it as uneconomic, based on the opinion of some official who is not at all interested in the economic development of the region or the benefit of the society at large or the progress of Government.

Similarly there is a line from Chikajalur to Chitaldrug which has to be converted and extended up to Kudur. If this is done, it will also work out profitably. So this cannot be treated as an uneconomic line.

With regard to these so-called uneconomic lines, I have to say another point.

All the members from Congress benches as well as our benches have advanced their argument all the time in these two decades that every railway carriage is crowded with the third class passengers, that there is overcrowding. So, when more people are travelling by rail, they are bound to pay more. Then, what is the meaning in saying that the railways are functioning at a loss? There must be some defect in the administration, some administrative lacuna which requires to be attended to properly. So, instead of declaring certain lines to be uneconomic on paper, it requires the personal attention of the hon. Minister.

It is inevitable for me again to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a very important project taking advantage of this opportunity, and that is with regard to the Hasan Mangalore project. The Railway Minister should not mistake my reiterating this particular point again and again. I am saying this because the Railway Minister is giving some sort of declaration to the people of Mysore or to the whole of South India, saying, "After all, Mysore hitherto was a neglected area. I am a man coming from Mysore. Why do you bother? I am going to see that your project is expedited. It will be completed within 1971." But I want to point out that this project is estimated to cost about Rs. 23 crores but for so many years now only Rs. 6 crores have been spent, and only about Rs. 2½ crores have been made available for this year. If Rs. 23 crores are spent at the rate of Rs. 2½ crores every year, it will take another ten years. How can it, therefore, be completed by 1971? That is a matter to be considered.

It is also for my information that the Railway Minister has given a declaration saying that he has got about 8 crores worth materials at his disposal, that—this particular tunneling and other constructions can be finished within Rs. 17 crores. If so, I would ask the Railway Minister why all the materials that were stocked at a particular place called Sakaleshpur for this line have been shifted from there to some other project. If there were adequate stocks of materials with the Railway Ministry, there is no reason why these stocks meant for this project should be shifted to some other place. That goes to establish that there is no stock with the Government of all these materials. If they are short of them, they should not hoodwink the innocent people. Let not such a kind of thing be done at least hereafter, let us be genuine with our people, let

[Shri N. Shivappa]

our people believe that we have got a noble Minister, who will act according to his word. If the construction of this project is proceeded with regularly, that will add to the prestige of the Railway Minister. I am personally confident, I am aware that our Railway Minister is a gentleman. He has got all the qualities and will do certain things properly. But I am sorry about the statement that is going to come from the Railway Minister. I request the hon. Minister to take up this project and sanction adequate funds. I say this not because I represent that constituency but because it is a project which is important to the whole southern zone. Only Bangalore has got a strip of broad-gauge connection with Madras, a distance of 250 miles. That is the benefit that Mysore got after all these years. I know that the purpose of the Britishers in constructing Railway was—administrative convenience or transport of military in order to control us as monarchs. But ours is a democracy now. After the advent of Swarajya, we expected Swarajya. Mysore is to be considered on an equal basis with other States. Somehow the Mysore railways are merged with Madras in the south zone. It requires some other zone. State-wise zones should be there if all the states are to be given proper and adequate distribution of these things. The zonal system has to be abolished. It is a vast and bulky one with vast machinery. So many engineers and other high officers think; the railway Ministers are not coming, we are technical people, what do we care; let them do anything. They also do not care. If people want water; they do not care for the common man; they do not stop the pilferages. They behave as if they are the rulers. Our hon. Minister should see that there is swaraj in the railway ministry. He should give particular attention to this project so that it can be executed earlier; at least the promised date, 1971, should be maintained for the business

to operated, for Mysore to come up, for earning foreign exchange, for the improvement of the port of Mangalore and for the supply of all the materials that are available . . . (Interruptions.). I am only praying to him to make available some crores so that this project can be completed. I thank the Chair for having given me this opportunity to speak.

**Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee** (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while discussing the general budget, I made certain references to some irregularities in certain stations and I am happy that the hon. Minister has looked into them and tried to improve things. I appreciate that attempt on his part and there are a few other points which can be easily taken up by him. The employees can be given some relief which they so richly deserve. Our railways are a profit earning concern and people look upon it to be the standard bearer for all public sector undertakings. After 20 years of independence, on an examination of the working system during these years, reasonable doubts have begun to arise whether the system does not need some kind of reorientation and rethinking on certain matters is not essential. That is why while discussing the railway budget, we pointed out that the working of the Railway Board might be called into question because of certain repeated irregularities, injustice, nepotism and favouritism. In the full hope, that the railway Minister has earned the confidence of the people, I would draw his attention to certain things. He has earned, more so, the confidence of the railway employees everywhere, by his conduct in the past. I would just now point out, and I have the occasion to place before him that only last evening I had a gherao in my own flat here in New Delhi; (Interruption) it was some kind of gherao or dharna in its present form which is practised now.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What has it got to do with the demands under consideration?

**Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee:** The Diesel loco workers came to me in connection with their grievances, and that is why I am referring to it. On these demands for excess grants for the railways, certain demands have come in, and I want to place them before the Railway Minister so that he may look into them. Although the demands for excess grants relate to the year 1964-65, in this connection I want to raise certain questions, certain aspects of the administrative system.

I may now refer to the dieselisation of the railways. When it was started, the question about those who are working on the diesels and those who were trained, who were technical hands and trained workers, arose. In the Howrah division, the constituency which I represent, 46 diesel locos are placed there. Certain locos, because of electrification, had to be transferred elsewhere. Such a transfer naturally brought about a condition where certain surplus staff was retrenched. In the nature of things, I have requested the hon. Minister and he has assured me that he would do his best in that regard.

Then again, there are certain organisations which he should also look into. For instance, there is the Indian Railway Conference Association Employees' Union. This union has brought certain grievances before us. In this connection, I would like to point out—I will take a little bit of time only to voice certain points and this is an opportunity which we get, on the occasion of these demands for excess grants which have been placed before the House—certain things which were not placed before him in the past. Unfortunately, I represent a constituency where the railway employees are predominant. I told the Railway Minister that it is almost a kingdom, almost a railway empire, and many grievances of the railway employees have come to us for re-

dressal. While I strongly support the demands that have been placed before this House, I am sure that the Railway Minister will look into those grievances with good conscience, for the new Railway Minister has worked so nicely; even during these four months he has created some confidence in our minds that the railway system will undergo a good change, and change for the better. Therefore, I have brought to his notice these few points.

I wish to bring forward one other point. The permanent-way inspectors have their grievances also, both in the eastern and the south-eastern railways. They have brought certain grievances before the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board also. Their difficulty is this. We may be wrong, because the hon. Minister, the other day, in answer to a question said that there is no dual control, but at the first stage, the control certainly is that of the Railway Board, and unless the Railway Minister exercises his control on the Railway Board, it will become difficult. It is the Railway Board's authority that really works. Therefore, while I support the demands placed before this House, I urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to deep into the working of the Railway Board, where, in the present context of things, it is a superfluity.

With these few remarks, I strongly support the demands for excess grants placed before this House.

**श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि रेलवे की इस अतिरिक्त अनुदान की मांग पर बोलने के लिये मुझे मौका मिला है। हमारा सौभाग्य है कि हमारे मित्र जार्ज फरनेन्डी ने भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री श्री स० का० पाटिल को परास्त करके हमारे आज के रेलवे मंत्री को यहां आने का मौका दिया आज हमारे जो मंत्री बने हैं वे बड़े सज्जन और शरीफ आदमी हैं। बात यह है कि हमारे बम्बई के स० का० पाटिल साहब ने तो हमारी



[श्री एम० एम० जोशी]

पूना की जो मांगें थीं, उन पर कभी विचार नहीं किया, लेकिन हमारे नये मंत्री-पुनाचा शब्द का मतलब मराठी में पुनाका हैं-में समझता हूं हमारी मांगों पर अच्छी तरह ध्यान देंगे।

हमारी मांग यह है कि बहुत दिनों से, जब दूसरा महायुद्ध शुरू हुआ था, तब पूना और लोनावला के बीच बहुत सारे डिफेंस इंस्टालेशन खड़े हो गये और इस प्रकार आहिस्ता आहिस्ता वहां पर बहुत उद्योग भी बढ़ने लगे। उस वक्त सिर्फ दो लोकल ट्रेन्ड पूना और लोनावला के बीच चलती थी, लेकिन अब 13 डाउन ट्रेन्ड और 12 अप-ट्रेन्ड चलती हैं। पूना और महाराष्ट्र के जो उद्योगपति हैं उन्होंने और मराठा चेम्बर आफ़ कामर्स ने कई डैपूटेशन रेलवे बोर्ड के पास भेजे, मगर उन के रेप्रेजेंटेशन पर मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। आज भी परिस्थिति यह है कि वहां पर डाउन तथा अप ट्रेन्ड के लिए एक एक लाइन है, जब कि वहां पर ट्रैफिक इतना ज्यादा है अब तो वहां पर दो और लाइनें डालने की जरूरत है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि वहां पर फौरन दो लाइनें और डाली जाय, क्योंकि हो सकता है कि आज हमारे पास इतना पैसा नहीं है, इतने साधन नहीं हैं, लेकिन वहां के लोगों की जो जायज शिकायतें हैं, उन को तो दूर करना ही चाहिये। वे शिकायतें क्या हैं? शिकायत यह है कि अब जब वहां पर उद्योग धन्धे बढ़ रहे हैं, मजदूरों को इधर से उधर जाना पड़ता है, गहरों में रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है, लोग देहातों से भाते जाते हैं और कारखानों में काम करते हैं—उन को इस में बहुत असुविधा होती है। 1953 में हम लोगों ने वहां पर 23 दिन की हड़ताल की थी—डिफेंस एम्प्लॉय की। किस

लिये? हम लोगों को किराये के बारे में कुछ रियायत मिल जाय और तब हमें वह वह रियायत डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से कुछ कन्वेंशन एलाउन्स के रूप में मिली, लेकिन वह भी स्लैब बेसिस पर मिली—यानी जिसकी बेसिक पे पचास हों उसको 50 9 से अधिक और उसके ऊपर के स्लेब पर कम। बांद में हकूमत का यह निर्णय हुआ कि डीयरनेस एलाउन्स का बेसिक पे में मर्ज कर दिया जाय, तब जिनकी बेसिक पे 50 50 थी, मर्ज करने के बाद उनकी पे 75 80 हो गई और इस तरह से पहले जो हमारे वहां के लोगों को मिलता था, वह और भी कम मिलने लगा। इस संबंध में बहुत सारी शिकायतें करने पर भी हम लोगों को कुछ फायदा न हुआ। हम लोगों की मांग सिर्फ मजदूरों के लिये ही नहीं है, बल्कि समाज के लिए भी उसकी जरूरत है। जब यह एग्रीवा डेवेलप हो रहा है, वहां पर उद्योग बढ़ रहे हैं, तो यह जरूरी है कि लोगों का रहना बम्बई जैसे शहर में, या कलकत्ता जैसे शहर में या मद्रास जैसे शहर में नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहिये मैं आज 10 साल से यह रोना रोता हूं कि मगर इण्डस्ट्रीज को हम को दूसरी जगह ले जाना है और बड़े-बड़े शहरों में केन्द्र नहीं करना है तो हमारे फैक्टूबचर में चेन्ड होना चाहिये, लोगों को सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये। वहां के उद्योगों का माल लाने-ले जाने में और वहां जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनके आने जाने के किरायों में कमी करनी चाहिये, उन को कन्वेंशन देना चाहिये। लेकिन उनको ये सुविधायें नहीं दी जाती हैं। इस के साथ एक और प्राबलम भी जुड़ा हुआ है। अगर हम किरायों में कन्वेंशन दे देंगे तो हमारी हाउसिंग की प्राबलम कुछ हद तक सुलझ सकती है, क्योंकि फिर काम करने वालों को बड़े शहरों में रहने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी, फिर लोग देहातों में रहेंगे, अपने स्टेशन से चढ़ेंगे और कारखानों में चले जायेंगे लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो में पाया। बम्बई और अन्य जगहों में किराये में कितना ऊर्क है,

कितना डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है, मैं उसे आपके सामने रखता हूँ। बम्बई शहर की जो सर्वान रेलवेज हैं—उस में बम्बई और कर्जत के बीच का अन्तर 100 किलों मीटर का है, उसके लिये रेलवे का जो माहवारी पास मिलता है, उसके लिये 18 रु 70 पैसे देना पड़ता है, जब कि लोनावला और पूना के बीच का जो अन्तर है वह सिर्फ 64 किलोमीटर है, उसके लिये, हम को 26 रु 80 पैसे देना पड़ता है। 100 किलोमीटर के लिये 18 रु 70 पैसे और 64 किलोमीटर के लिये जो माहवार पास है उस के लिये 26 रु 80 पैसे। मैं दूसरे भी सारे रेट्स दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन वक्त की कमी से उस में नहीं जाऊंगा। लेकिन इस में कितना अन्याय है यह मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ। यह चीज रेलवे अधीनस्थ के सामने भी रखी गई मगर उन के दिमाग तो इतने जमे हुए हैं, उन में जरा सा भी लचीलापन नहीं है, वह सोच ही, नहीं सकते जब हम लोगो ने उन के सामने इस को रखा तो उसके जवाब में जो उन का नोट आया, वह मेरे पास है। उस में वह लिखते हैं, वजह क्या बतलाते हैं यह देखिये :

"The suggestion is that season ticket fares between Poona and Lonavala should be on the same basis as the Bombay-Kalyan section. Fares for the monthly season tickets in other than suburban areas of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are on a uniform basis throughout the Indian Railways. These charges work out to about 15 to 20 single journey fares although 60 single trips or even more could be made in a month."

यह लोग क्या हिसाब लगाते हैं? हम काम के लिये कारखाने में जाते हैं। शीफ की खातिर बच्चों की तरह एक दिन पांच पांच दफा लफर करते हैं। उस के बाद का जो आर्गुमेंट है वह इस प्रकार है :

"Even as it is, the charges collected from the season ticket holders do not cover the cost of running the train services."

यानी अलग अलग अगर आप हिसाब लगायेंगे कि मुनाफे में है या घाटे में है, तो सारा गड़बड़ हो जायेगा। पूरी रेलवे की बात हम को सोचनी चाहिये कि मुनाफा होता है या घाटा होता है। इस के बाद वह क्या कहते हैं :

"It would not, therefore, be possible to make any further reduction in the charges."

बम्बई-लोनावला जो है वह चलता रहेगा। वह वैसे ही चलता रहेगा। आगे देखिये :

"Over the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras suburban areas, different basis which vary from city to city have been in force for a very long time . . ."

बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है। जैसे प्रीवी पसेज चल रही हैं वैसे ही यह चल रहा है। इसलिये इसे इसी तरह चलाना है। मैं तो उल्टी बात कहूंगा। छोटे-छोटे शहर जहां पड़ते हैं, जहां एक लाख की जनसंख्या है, वहां ज्यादा सुविधा देना चाहिये ताकि जो हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वह डिस्पेंस हो जायें। लेकिन यह नहीं होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे। मैं ने इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को एक पत्र भी लिखा है।

दो-तीन दिन पहले मैं ने पढ़ा कि देश में इतनी अनाज की कमी है और एक जगह से दूसरी जगह अनाज ले जाना पड़ता है, खास कर दो बन्दरगाह होते हैं वहां से दूसरे शहरों को अनाज ले जाना पड़ता है। जब इन को ले जाने का काम होता है तब रेलवे के पास कबड वैनस नहीं होते। खुले वैनस जो होते हैं उन के ऊपर तारपोलिन डालते हैं। लेकिन वह भी ठीक तरह से नहीं डालते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो अनाज होता है वह बारिश के दिनों में खराब हो जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से

[श्री ए० एस० जोशी]

अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस के बारे में कोई काम करें।

अभी मेरे पास एक टेलिग्राम आया है जो कि मिनिस्टर साहब के पास भेजे दिया है, कि पूना और शोलापुर के बीच में दोड़ एक स्टेशन है जो कि जंक्शन है। वहां लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता। जब पानी नहीं मिलता तब लोग क्या करेंगे गर्मियों के दिनों में? स्टेशन पर पानी नहीं मिलता तब कैसे लोगों का काम चलेगा? जो टेलिग्राम मैंने दिया है उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को पता लगाना चाहिये। यहां कहा जाता है कि स्टेशनों पर ठंडा पानी मिलेगा लेकिन मैं खुद अक्सर देखता हूं कि जब हमें स्टेशनों पर पानी पीने के लिये जाना पड़ता है, तब कहीं पानी नहीं मिलता। मैंने स्वयं दो-चार बार ऐसा अनुभव किया है कि दौड़ते जाओ लेकिन पानी नहीं मिलता, कम से कम स्टेशनों पर पीने का पानी तो मिलना ही चाहिये। फस्ट क्लास के लिये तो प्रबन्ध है लेकिन थर्ड क्लास के वास्ते नहीं है। इस का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये।

एक और अनुरोध करना है। कुछ दिन पहले कुणम और बंगलोर के बीच में ऐक्सिडेंट हुआ था। उस की डिपार्टमेंटल एन्क्वारी चल रही है। उस के खिलाफ मैंने समाचारपत्रों में देखा है। गड़बड़ हमारे पास आते हैं कि डिपार्टमेंटल एन्क्वारी से काम नहीं चलेगा। वहां जो कुछ हुआ है उस से ऐसी चीजें आ गई हैं जिन के लिये जुडिशियल एन्क्वायरी जरूरी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस के बारे में वह सोचें और खास कर जो चीज मैंने रखी हैं उस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर के कम से कम जो यह छद्दी सी मांग पूना-शोलापुरा के मजदूरों की है उस को मानें।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमांड नं० 5 पर बोल रहा हूं। वोट आन अकाउंट के लिये जो 46 लाख, 49 हजार, 848 रु० की मांग है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक्सेज चीजों पर जो यहां हैवी एक्स्पेंडिचर हुआ उसके कारण पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमिटी के सामने यह चीज आई और उन्होंने इसे देखने के बाद लिखा कि रोलिंग स्टॉक और एलेक्ट्रिकल इक्विपमेंट के बारे में यह खर्च किया गया है। ठीक है उन्होंने ऐसा लिखा। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह जो चीजें हैं यह पहले से देखी जानी चाहियें। जिस समय हम असेसमेंट करते हैं और अपना बजट बनाते हैं उसी वक्त हम को अच्छी तरह से सोच कर अपना बजट बनाना चाहिये। हो सकता है कि इसमें कुछ ज्यादा एक्स्पेंडिचर आ जाय क्योंकि एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की नई चीज रेलवे ने अपने हाथ में ली है। इसकी आज हम को जरूरत है। लेकिन जब हम इन चीजों में हाथ डालते हैं और उसके लिये पैसा रखना चाहते हैं तो इस तरीके से हम को रखना चाहिये जिस में जब यह पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमिटी के सामने जाये तो वहां से किसी किस्म की टीका टिप्पणी इस के ऊपर न होने पाये।

इस के साथ साथ डिमांड नं० 8 जो है उस के सम्बन्ध में आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने 24 लाख, 30 हजार, 157 रु० रक्खा है। इसमें जो चीजें हमें दी गई हैं उन में जो गुड्स डेमेज हो जाते हैं उन के बारे में रुपया रक्खा गया है। इसके लिये आपने 15 लाख रु० रक्खा, लेकिन जो असली रीजन इस के थे वह क्या थे, इस का भी डिपार्टमेंट से पता लगाना आपका काम है। जैसा अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि तारपोलिन बरसात के पहले ठीक से न देने के कारण जो लासेज हुए उस के लिये भी हम को पैसा देना पड़ता है। आज बहुत सी चारियां भी होती हैं। दुर्भाग्य तो यह है कि आज हम देखते हैं कि आज लोगों की अनोबुति चोरी की तरफ हो रही है। जब रेलों हमारे गुड्स शेड में खड़ी रहती हैं

या अब कभी बाहर खड़ी रहती हैं तो हमारी प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के होते हुए भी चोरियां होती हैं। इन चोरियों को रोकने के लिये हमें अपनी प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स को टाइटने अप करना पड़ेगा और उन्हें बतलाना पड़ेगा कि उनकी मारल ड्यूटी है कि वह इस को रोकें। जैसा मैंने उस रोज कहा था कि आप यह अधिकार प्राप्त कीजिये कि ग्रान दि स्पाट जो भी वैनस को खोलता हुआ देखा जाये उस को शूट कर दिया जाये। इस में किसी तरह की हत्या की बात नहीं आयेगी। आप को यह अधिकार प्राप्त करना चाहिये और नदन का आप को देना चाहिये। होता क्या है कि अधिकार होते हुए भी आज जिस तरह से उन का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये वह हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस की ओर हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इसके साथ मैं आप के सामने अर्ज करूंगा कि आपने जो डवलिंग की है अनूपपुर से लेकर कटनी तक वह बहुत ठीक किया है। जिलासपुर से कटनी लाइन पर जो जिलासपुर से खोंसरी तक और पिंडरा रोड से अनूपपुर तक जो हिस्सा है उस को भी डवल करना चाहिये। साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे पर यह लाइन इसलिये बनाई गई कि पहाड़ की वजह से देरी होती थी। हम लोगों ने पहले जो सुझाव आप को दिया था उस को आप ने माना है, इस के लिये मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूं। आपका भी और बल्कि रेलवे बोर्ड का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि उन्होंने हमारी बात को माना, हालांकि वर्षों बाद माना। हमें खुशी है कि वहां पर जो टनेल है उस को पार करना आसान हो जायेगा।

मैं यह बात भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बिलासपुर से लेकर अनूपपुर तक की लाइन को जिस का आप ने बीच में डवलिंग कर दी है उस को भी पूरा करें। एक डायरेक्ट लाइन आपको यहां से कटनी तक देनी चाहिये। इससे आपको बहुत फायदा होगा और सुविधा भी बहुत होगी। सुविधा यह होगी कि आप बम्बई की तरफ गाड़ियों को ले जा सकेंगे और कलकत्ता से

जो गाड़ियां आएंगी उनको तब आप डाइवर्ट करके भी इधर से ले जा सकते हैं। आपको मालूम ही है कि कभी कभी यहां पर प्लडज आ जाते हैं जिन के कारण बम्बई आदि जाने वाली लाइन के टूट जाने के कारण आपको बहुत दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है। यदि यह लाइन आपकी तैयार रहेगी तो इस तरह की जब कोई कंटीजेंसी आइज होगी; जब कोई जरूरत पड़ेगी और जरूरत ही नहीं बल्कि आडिनरी कोर्स में भी आप इस लाइन को यूज में ला सकेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस पर गौर करें।

बिलासपुर से मंगेली, पेंडरिया, मांडला और जबलपुर के लिए भी लाइन की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इसके बारे में सरकार को बहुत पहले से कहा जा रहा है। मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि तीस-चालीस साल से इसकी मांग हो रही है। जब डा० राम मुभग सिंह जी रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री थे तब भी हम लोगों ने इस पर जोर दिया था और कहा था कि इस लाइन को बनाया जाए। अब तो वह पालियामेंटरी एफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर हो गए हैं। अब उनके सामने कोई बात नहीं आ सकती है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि इस पर भी आप विचार करें।

अब मैं इलाहाबाद के केटरिंग के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मेरे पास टी० टी० आई० का लिखित पत्र है। मैं आपको उसे देने के लिए तैयार हूं। लेकिन शर्त यह है कि आप कोई ऐसा स्टैप न लें कि उस बेचारे के खिलाफ एक्शन हो जाये या उसकी नौकरी जाती रहे और उसके घर वाले बाद में मेरी बदनामी करें। और मुझ को बुरा भला कहें मैं बड़ी मुश्किल में हूं कि यह पत्र आपको बताऊं या न बताऊं। मेरे पास सब चीज राइटिंग में मौजूद है। मैं इसको बताना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं इतनी ही प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप किसी न किसी तरह से इसको दुरुस्त करें। इस केटरिंग के बारे में मैंने ट्रेवलिंग टिकट कलैक्टर को भी कहा था। मैंने कहा था कि मेरी आंखों के सामने

## [श्री अ० सि सह्यप]

गोभी को जब खाना नहीं मिलता है तो मुझे गस्सा मानूम होता है। यदि ये बेचारे लोग ये मुसाफिर लोग एक प्लेट चावल चाहते हैं और उनको एक प्लेट चावल न मिले तो हम और क्या कर सकते हैं। कहां हमारी एफिजेंसी जाएगी। मुझे इसके जवाब में बताया गया था कि हम आपको देने के लिए तैयार हैं आप चावल ले सकते हैं। मैंने कहा कि चूँकि मैं नेशनल काउंसिल का मंत्री हूँ और मेरे पास-पास है इसलिए आप देना चाहते हैं लेकिन मुझे चावल नहीं चाहिये मेरे पास खाना है। लेकिन जो बेचारे पैसैजर्ज हैं उनको आप क्यों नहीं देते हैं। मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वहाँ की आर्थोरिटीज को आप आगाह करें कि इस तरह से वे काम न करें और केटरिंग का अच्छा इंतजाम करें और इस तरह से करें जिसमें मुसाफिरों को कोई तकलीफ न हो। जब हम लोग इस्पेक्शन पर जाते हैं तो इस तरह की चीजों को हम जरूर देखते हैं। हमने कोई नोट या चिट्ठी नहीं लिखी है और इसलिए नहीं लिखी कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उस आदमी का घर बरबाद हो जाए और उसके बाल-बच्चे हमें कहें कि आपकी वजह से ऐसा हुआ है। इस तरह की चीज ठीक नहीं है। आपको चाहिये कि आप इस ओर ध्यान दें। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप इसको करेंगे इसको ठीक करेंगे। लेकिन आपको चाहिये कि जल्दी आप इस ओर ध्यान दें। हम लोगों ने भी सहा आर्थोरिटीज को समझा दिया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप भी इस बारे में कुछ करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमांडज को स्पाटे करता हूँ।

श्री ऑफ़र लान बेरबा (कोटा): रेनवे की एक्सेस ग्रांट्स के सम्बन्ध में मुझे भी अपनी कुछ बातें कहनी हैं। पांच, आठ, बारह, पंद्रह कुछ ऐसी माँगें यहाँ पेश की गई हैं। इन में नई लाइन्स के बारे में भी कहा

गया है। मुझे भी नई लाइनों के बारे में बोधा सा कहना है। एक तो कोटा से थिरी लाइन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जब हमारे डा० राम सुभग सिंह रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री थे उस वक्त वह इस लाइन का उद्घाटन करने के लिए गए थे। 26 हजार रुपया इस लाइन के सर्वे के लिए एक साल रखा गया था और 46 हजार रुपया दूसरे साल के लिए रखा गया था। इस लाइन के ऊपर जितना पैसा लगता उतना पैसा शायद दो साल के अन्दर वसूल भी हो जाता, उतनी आमदनी दो साल के अन्दर शायद आपको हो भी जाती अगर आपने इस लाइन को बना करके चालू कर दिया होता। इस लाइन पर पत्थर की बड़ी बड़ी खदानें हैं और सारा यह माल रेल गाड़ियों से आता और जाता है। वह पत्थर तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में जा सकता था। अब वह सारा पत्थर आदि मोटरों के द्वारा जाता है और वहाँ से जहाँ रेलवे लाइन है वहाँ तक मोटरों से आता है और आकर स्टेशनों पर पड़ा रहता है। हीं ऐसा न हो कि आपने जो पत्थर वहाँ पर उद्घाटन करते समय रखा था यह लाइन उस पत्थर में ही रह जाए। आपके स्वागत के लिए वहाँ पर दरवाजे बनाये गये थे। बूंदी के बाजारों में आपका बड़ा सज धज के साथ स्वागत किया गया था। उसी तरह से किया गया था जैसे नए रेलवे के इंजन का किया जाता है, नई लाइन जब बन कर तैयार हो जाती है, उसका खुशा मनाई जाती है। लेकिन उस लाइन पर अभी तक कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है। हम रिपोर्ट को देखते हैं और डिमांडज को देखते हैं तो हमें निल प्रगति इसके बारे में देखने को मिलती है, गाँवों में इस चीज को देख कर आंसू आते हैं। आज वहाँ हो क्या रहा है। उद्घाटन पत्थर जो आपने रखा था, कुत्ते टाँगें ऊँचो करके पेशाब कर रहे हैं आप ने मिलिटरी परपज के लिए लाइन बनाने पर अंशधुन्य 64 लाख रुपया खर्च किया है। यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन इस

लाइन पर अगर आप 32 लाख भी खर्च करने को तैयार हो जाते तो शायद यह लाइन बन कर तैयार भी हो जाती। लेकिन इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस लाइन का सर्वे करवा करके इस पर जल्दी से काम चालू किया जाए।

कोटा से बारन तक लाइन जाती है। लेकिन बारन से शाहबाद तक कोई लाइन नहीं है। वह एक आदिवासी एरिया है। उस का आज तक कोई सर्वे नहीं हुआ है। पीछे आशवासन भी दिया गया था कि उसका सर्वे करवाया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस आशवासन की पूर्ति आप कब करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी तक तो इसको आपने टच तक नहीं किया है। यहां आदिवासी रहते हैं। देश के अन्दर डाकू समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह रेलवे लाइन निकल जाए तो यह सारी जो डाकू समस्या है यह खत्म हो सकती है। चम्बल का जो बीहड़ इलाका है, यह लाइन उसको मिलाती है। लेकिन फिर भी खेद की बात है कि सरकार का ध्यान उधर नहीं गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इधर आप जल्दी से जल्दी ध्यान दें।

अधिकारियों के दुर्व्यवहार के कारण रेलवे को तथा यात्रियों को जो नुकसान होता है, तकलीफ होती है, उसकी एक मिसाल मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। पंद्रह तारीख को हमारे यहां रनिंग रूम्स में से पंधे निकाल लिये गये। वजह यह बताई गई कि इन में फायरमैन और ड्राइवर आराम करते हैं, सोते हैं। इस वास्ते इन रनिंग रूम्स के पंधे निकाल लिये जायें। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि गंगापुर के 240 फायरमैन और ड्राइवरों, 32 सवाई माधोपुर के ड्राइवरों और फायरमैन आदि ने और बीस कोटा के ने सिक लाव की एप्लीकेशन भेज दी। इसको वजह से आठ घंटे गाड़ियां लेट हुई और लाखों रुपये का नुकसान रेलवे

को हुआ। इसकी सजा बेचारे यात्रियों को भी भुगतनी पड़ी। अगर किसी को अदालत में तारीख भुगतने के लिए जाना था तो बूक गाड़ियां लेट हो गई वह अदालत में समय पर जा कर हाजिर नहीं हो सका और उसके खिलाफ डिप्री हो गई, किसी का बाप या किसी की मां बीमार थी तो वह उन से मिलने को समय पर उनके पास नहीं पहुंच सका और उसके मां-बाप मर गए। यह सब डी० ए० घाटलीवाला की वजह से हुआ। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इन साहब से हमारा पीछा आप छोड़ाये। इस तरह की जो घटनायें होती हैं इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये, इस पर आप को गौर करना चाहिये। इनके मारे जो रेल कर्मचारी हैं वे अपने क्वार्टरों के पास गाय नहीं रख सकते हैं। उन्होंने गायें रखने के लिए जो शैंड बनवाये थे उनके भी तुड़वा दिया गया। इस के विपरीत जो अफसर हैं उनके बंगले के अन्दर तीन तीन गैरेज होते हैं, उन में गायें भी रह सकती हैं, मोटरें भी रह सकती हैं, उनके अन्दर पंखे भी लग सकते हैं, उनके बंगलोज में कूलर और रेफ्रिजरेटर तक चालू हो सकते हैं लेकिन जो श्रमिक हैं उनको अफसोस की बात है कि कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। मजदूर लोग अपना खून पसीना एक करके रेलवे के लिए कमाई करते हैं और रेलवे को फायदा पहुंचाते हैं। आप रेलों में जो नुकसान होता है, उसकी बात करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि या नुकसान आपके अफसरों का जो दुर्व्यवहार होता है उसके कारण होता है न कि श्रमिकों के कारण।

क्या क्या गड़बड़ियां रेलों के अन्दर की जाती हैं, उनकी एक मिसाल मैं आपके सामने और रखना चाहता हूँ। बंगन वर्कशाप में सिल्वेशन हुआ चार्जमैन का। पच्चीस आदमियों में से पांच आदमियों को ले लिया लेकिन आप देखें कि किन आदमियों को छोड़ दिया। जिन्होंने पन्द्रह पन्द्रह बीस बीस साल की नौकरी कर ली है, उनको तो छोड़ दिया

[श्री श्रीकां. लाल बेरवा]

और मनमाने ढंग से उन पांच आदमियों को ले लिया जिन को रेंच, प्लायर, पाना तक पकड़ना नहीं आता था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसकी ज्यूडिशल इन्क्वायरी करके देख लें कि मैं जो कह रहा हूँ वह सही है या गलत है। अगर मेरी बात असत्य निकले तो जो आप कहेंगे मैं करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। इस तरह के जो गड़बड़ घोटाले हैं इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। अगर इन चीजों को जनरल मैनेजर के नोटिस में लाया भी जाता है तो भी वह कान में रुई डाल कर चुप बैठ जाते हैं और कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो घटनायें हैं इनकी तरफ आप ध्यान दें।

सवाई माधोपुर में एक सिमेंट फैक्ट्री है। उसके लिए पत्थर फलोदी डूंगरी से आता है। वह रेल गाड़ियों में आता है। वहां से सारी की सारी गाड़ी पूरी लोड हो कर आती है। एक डिब्बे में 22-22 टन पत्थर भरा जाना चाहिये जबकि उस में 33-44 टन भरा जाता है। सवाई माधोपुर में अठारह महीने से बेइंग मशीन पड़ी रही लेकिन उसको लगाने का नाम तक नहीं लिया गया। जहां तक मैं जानता हूँ यह सिमेंट फैक्ट्री साहु जैन की है और चूंकि उनका प्रभाव वहां बहुत है इस वास्ते इसको लगाया नहीं गया है। पार्लियामेंट में भी इसके बारे में प्रश्न हो चुके हैं। जब प्रश्न हुए तो उसके बाद जो विजिलेंस इंस्पेक्टर थे वह पांच डिब्बे काट करके उनको बयाना तुलवाने के लिए ले गए। तीस मील के फासले को तय करने में तीन दिन लग गए। काफी परेशान उन इंस्पेक्टर को किया गया कि किसी तरह से गाड़ी को छोड़ जाए। लेकिन उसने गाड़ी को नहीं छोड़ा। जब उसने गाड़ी को तुलबाया तो सारी भी सारी गाड़ी ओवरलोड्ड निकली अब इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस इंस्पेक्टर को वहां से ट्रांसफर करके जयपुर भेज दिया

गया। सात आठ क्या उस में तेरह चौदह टन वजन ज्यादा निकला। अब इस तरह की ये घटनायें होती हैं, इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

मैन्टेनेंस डिपोज को आप देखिये। जो पत्थर डिब्बों में सवाई माधोपुर आता है, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पत्थर गाड़ी के डिब्बों में भर तो दिया जाता है लेकिन उसके बाद उस डिब्बे को वहां जाम करके छोड़ दिया जाता है और तब जो डिब्बे हैं वे अपने आप टकरा टकरा जाते हैं और डिब्बे डैमेज हो जाते हैं, टूट जाते हैं। होना तो यह चाहिये कि एक डिब्बे को भर कर इंजन ले जाय और दूसरे के और तीसरे के साथ इस तरह से उनको जोड़ना चला जाए। लेकिन ऐसा न करके जैसा मैंने आपको बताया है वैसा किया जाता है। चीफ इंजीनियर व जी० एम० के यहां से इसके बारे में आर्डर भी आया था कि इंजन डिब्बों को ले जा कर दूसरे डिब्बों के साथ जोड़ें और डिब्बों को इस तरह से छोड़ न दिया जाए क्योंकि इससे डिब्बे टूटते हैं। लेकिन पन्द्रह दिन बाद पर दूसरा आर्डर कर दिया गया और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो पहले का आर्डर था वह धरे का धरा रह गया, उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ। साथ ही ऐसा भी किया जाता है कि ड्राइवर को पचास सौ रूपया दे कर कह दिया जाता है कि वह कह दे कि इंजन बीमार है। यह जो आर्डर पर अमल नहीं होता है, इन पर अमल होना चाहिये और इस तरह के जो भ्रष्टाचार के केसिस होते हैं, इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। बाटलीवाला साहब किसी भी अपील नहीं सुनते हैं, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि नीचे वाले भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं। मैं ने कई बार कहा है कि उन से हमारा पीछा छुड़ाया जाये।

हमारे यहां जो 500 बेचारे हरिजन कर्मचारी हैं, जो रात दिन रेलवे की सविस करते

हैं, बाटलीवाला साहब ने उन की झुग्गी झीपड़ियां तुड़वा दीं और नगरपालिका ने उन लोगों को गन्दे नाले के पार बसा दिया है। वहां पर इस तरह की शराब की जा रही है। अगर इन बातों की सुनवाई नहीं की जायेगी, तो जैसे सदरन रेलवे में फायरमैन की हड़ताल हुई है, वैसी नौबत हमारे यहां भी आ जायेगी। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय हमारे ६० एस० की डिबरी टाइट करें, वरना एक दिन हमारे यहां हड़ताल हो जायेगी और प्रशांति फैल जायेगी, जो कि हम बिल्कुल नहीं चाहते हैं।

19-डाउन के पीछे जो पार्सल ट्रेन जाती है, वह सर्वाई माधोपुर से जयपुर जाने वाली गाड़ी से मिलनी चाहिए। शाम को जो गाड़ी सर्वाई माधोपुर से जयपुर के लिए चलती है, उस में स्लीपर कोच होने चाहिए। 19-डाउन बिल्कुल खबाखब भरी रहती है, क्योंकि उस में जयपुर वाली सवारियां होती हैं। अगर पार्सल ट्रेन को जयपुर वाली गाड़ी से मिला दिया जाये, तो यह भीड़ कम हो जायेगी।

दिल्ली से जो डीलक्स डायरेक्ट बम्बई जाती है, उस में एम०पी० का कोई कोटा नहीं है। यह क्या मजाक है। इस बारे में कई लेटर लिखे गए और उन के जवाब में कहा गया है कि सेशन बन्द होने के बाद कोटा डाल दिया जायेगा। जो सदस्य दिल्ली से बम्बई जाना चाहते हैं, उन के लिए इस डीलक्स में कोई कोटा नहीं है। सेशन के बाद कोटा देने का क्या लाभ है? तब तो मिनिस्टर या उन के सेक्रेटरी ही उसका फायदा उठावेंगे। संसद सदस्यों की कोई वैल्यू नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि और रेलवेज की तरह वैस्ट्रन रेलवे में भी एक बर्थ का इमर्जेंसी कोटा रखा जाना चाहिए, ताकि मिनिस्टरों वाले और एम०पी० आसानी से यात्रा कर सकें और किसी इमर्जेंसी केस में उस का उपयोग किया जा सके।

वैस्ट्रन रेलवे के जो कर्मचारी दिल्ली आते

हैं, उन के लिए रहने आदि की भ्रमण से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। रनिंग रूम में अगर सेंट्रल रेलवे या नार्दन रेलवे का कोई पलंग मिल जाये, तो वैस्ट्रन रेलवे का कर्मचारी उस पर सो सकता है, वरना उस के भ्रमण उस के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वैस्ट्रन रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के लिए यहां पर रहने की ठीक व्यवस्था की जाये।

यही हाल वैस्ट्रन रेलवे की गाड़ियों का है। मयुरा में जो कंट्रोलर बैठा हुआ है, वह यह सतानी करता है कि जब तक सेंट्रल रेलवे की गाड़ी नहीं निकल जाती है, तब तक वह वैस्ट्रन रेलवे की गाड़ी नहीं निकालता है। अगर सेंट्रल रेलवे की कोई मालगाड़ी भी आ रही हो, तो वह वैस्ट्रन रेलवे की फ्रंटियर और डीलक्स को रोक कर पहले उस को जाने देता है। कई दफा ऐसा किया गया है।

दिल्ली में 12 नम्बर का प्लेटफार्म वैस्ट्रन रेलवे का है। अगर जगह की कमी की वजह से देहरादून एक्सप्रेस को 9 नम्बर प्लेटफार्म पर खड़ा कर दिया जाता है, तो जब तक सेंट्रल रेलवे की सब गाड़ियां नहीं निकल जायेंगी, तब तक उस को नहीं छोड़ा जाता है। इसी लिए वह लेट हो जाती है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि सर्वाई माधोपुर और गंगापुर के बीच में मन्थारना के पास बनास नदी के पुल को 1968 में पूरा कर दिया जायेगा। उस पुल के लिए चार लाख रुपये की मन्जूरी हुई थी। अब तक उस पर सोलह लाख रुपये लग चुका है, लेकिन वह पुल जैसे का तैसा पड़ा हुआ है। उस में जो करप्शन हुई है, उस की जुड़िशल एन्क्वायरी की जानी चाहिए। पहले वह काम ठेकेदार ने किया। फिर उस को हटा कर डिपार्टमेंटल स्तर पर काम किया गया। उस के बाद फिर ठेकेदार को वह काम



[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

द दिया गया। अब फिर वह काम डिपार्ट-मेंटल लेवल पर हो रहा है। इस में पी० डबल्यू० आई०, आई० एन० और एक्ज० एन० ने बहुत करणन किया है और बंगले और कोठियां बना ली हैं।

अन्त में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे डी० एन० को वहां से हटा दिया जाये, बनाव नदी के पुल के संबंध में जो करणन हुई है, उस की जुडिशल एन्क्वायरी की जाये और वैस्टर्न रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के लिए दिल्ली में रहने की उचित व्यवस्था की जाये।

**Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central):** I am really sorry that I have to raise a point of order. Sir, you are a great parliamentarian . . .

**Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur):** A point of order cannot be raised in a vacuum.

**Shri R. D. Bhandare:** Your name has been written down in parliamentary history. We are now discussing the Demands for Excess Grants which have been presented before the House under article 115 of the Constitution. Only four or five Demands are referred to at page 2 of the explanatory memorandum. When there is a new service and provision has not been made for it, the Minister has a right to come before the House. If at all there is to be any discussion, then the discussion must be confined to the particular point only. But I find that you are allowing a general discussion. I am therefore really sorry.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I entirely agree with his objection. I had myself made an observation that this was not the general discussion on the railway budget; at that time cut motions were moved and hon. Members had had enough opportunity. That is why I wanted to regulate it and I have said that hon. Members should confine

themselves to not more than five minutes each.

**Shri R. D. Bhandare:** But it must be regulated.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are six or seven groups that have to be called, and I must call some Members also from the Congress side. How is it possible to accommodate all of them if everybody is going to take more than five minutes?

**श्री बेरवा पाटिल (यवतमाल):** यह मेम्बरों को बुलाने और उन को टाइम देने का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि सवाल यह है कि मेम्बरों जो कुछ कहें, वह रूल्स और विषय विषय के अनुसार हो।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This is an opportunity which some hon. Members can have. I am requesting them to be very brief. Otherwise, I shall have to curtail the time and ask the hon. Minister to reply or else there would be a debate without any reply.

**Shri R. D. Bhandare:** If irregularity is to be shared by both sides, that also would not be proper. Therefore, the Chair as the presiding deity must follow the rules.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am trying to regulate it but it is very difficult.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** My hon. friend's name also will be written down in the history of Lok Sabha.

**श्री ना० नि० पटेल (बलसार):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह ठीक है, लेकिन जिन मेम्बरों को रेलवे बजट पर बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला है, उन के लिए केवल यही मौका है कि वे अपने अपने क्षेत्रों की दिक्कतों को यहां पर पेश करें। अगर हम लोग अपने क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं को यहां पर पेश नहीं करते हैं, तो जिन लोगों ने हमें यह भेजा है, वे कहेंगे कि उन के प्रतिनिधि कुछ भी नहीं करते हैं।

मैं रेलवे अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों की मांगों को पेश करता हूँ। मैं चार साल से वेंस्ट्रन रेलवे की बिरार-यावरमती रेलवे लाइन की इन्फ्रिक्शन के सबाल को उठा रहा हूँ।

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba):** I would like to know whether you consent to a breach of the rules of this House. That is the question that I am putting to you, Sir.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** We have discussed like this in a general way on the previous occasions also.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This has been the practice before also. I have been here and I have watched the debates on Demands for Excess Grants before also. Those Members who had no opportunity were given opportunity and they could ventilate some local grievances or some local inconvenience or some grievances of railwaymen. I could allow that much now also with the co-operation of hon. Members. But hon. Members should confine their remarks to those two or three matters only. Otherwise, I cannot do anything.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte:** May I point out that you have never pointed out to the House the regulations or rules under which we have to discuss these Demands? There are new Members here and they have to be told about the procedure to be followed. If you are going to allow a general debate on the railway budget, then you may not call it Excess Demands or Supplementary Demands or Railway Budget and so on but you may simply call it Demands relating to the railways and then allow a general discussion and then allow pandemonium to prevail in this House and yet call this House as the greatest legislature in the country. And you say you have no control. Let me make one thing very clear in this regard. Yesterday, when somebody

wanted to raise a point of order you said that nothing would go on record as long as Shri Nath Pai had not spoken. You wielded that authority in the House yesterday but now you are pleading your helplessness when the right rules are pointed out to you. I am really surprised. What else could a Member be expected to point out to you? Or shall a Member like me who has been in the legislature for a long time also follow this practice because this is the practice that there would be lawlessness here and we should stand by that? I would like you to give your ruling about it.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It is not a question of there being lawlessness.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte:** It is lawlessness.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no comparison between what happened yesterday and what has happened today. The point is that hon. Members coming from distant parts would like to say something, and I am appealing to them to be very brief. Already, we have saved some time on the Bill that we had passed earlier; I think we had saved some twenty minutes or so. I cannot follow the steam-roller practice and say that there shall be no further debate and the hon. Minister should reply. I know the rules. I have followed them. I have also sometimes participated in debates on Excess Grants. Generally the minimum time is given. I would again appeal to hon. Members to bear this in mind.

15 hrs.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte:** Relevancy seems to be at a discount in this House.

**Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji:** Nobody can have a grievance. You have already pointed it out to us.

बी नं० बी पटेल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं साबरमती बिरार लाइन के इन्फ्रिक्शन के बारे में कह रहा था। आज चार साल से मैं यह बात रख रहा हूँ। 1968 में कम्पलेंटिव कमीटी में मैं ने यह बात कही थी। उस क

[श्री ना० नि० पटेल]

उत्तर मुझे यह मिला है कि सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है। आशा है कि यह काम वर्ष 1967-68 में शुरू कर दिया जायेगा। तो यह तो हर वक्त हमें वादे मिलते रहते हैं। मगर हमें तो विश्वास तब आयेगा जब एलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन के लिए पोल्ट्स और वायर्स डाले जायेंगे और उस की लाइन डाली जायेगी। तो यह काम जल्दी शुरू हो जाय इतनी मेरी प्रार्थना है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब माननीय डा० राम सुभग सिंह रेलवे के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर थे उस वक्त बलसार-सूरत के बीच में एक शटिल चलाने के लिए हम लोग दो साल से कोशिश कर रहे थे मगर वह हो नहीं पा रहा था। जब वह खुद बलसार आये और उन्होंने देखा कि वहाँ के लोगों की क्या फोर्सिंग है तो उन्होंने वह शटिल शुरू की। आज उस में इतना पैसेंजर ट्रफिक जा रहा है कि लोग बाहर लटक कर जा रहे हैं क्योंकि वहाँ ट्रफिक बहुत ज्यादा है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि मैं आज एक साल से कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि बलसार दहानू के बीच में यह शटिल एक्सटेंड कर दी जाय। वहाँ की जितनी ग्राम पंचायतें, ताल्लुक। पंचायतें और डिस्ट्रिक्ट पंचायत हैं उन सब ने रेजोल्यूशन पास कर के भेजा है कि बलसार से दहानू के बीच में इसी शटिल को एक्सटेंड कर दिया जाय। यह बात मैं ने यहां कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में रखी थी। उस का जवाब मुझे मिला है कि जहाँ तक इस गाड़ी को बलसार से दहानू तक बढ़ाने का सवाल है पर्याप्त सुविधा न होने के कारण और इंजिन धमने की सुविधा वहाँ न होने के कारण यह सुझाव न उचित है और न ऐसा करना व्यावहारिक है। तो मेरी एकही प्रार्थना है कि वहाँ लाइन तो कोई नई डालनी नहीं है। दहानू में पहले से ही वार्टरिंग स्टेशन है।

इसलिए वहाँ केवल एक लूप लाइन डालने की जरूरत है और जहाँ तक इंजिन फेरने के लिए सुविधा न होने का सवाल है तो उस के लिए जैसे डाइजल इंजिन बामी याई में चने हैं वैसे ही वहाँ चलाए जायें तो यह सवाल नहीं आयेगा। इस तरह से अगर इस शटिल को आप वहाँ तक बढ़ावेंगे तो आप देखेंगे कि आप को कितनी आमदनी होती है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां एक ट्रेन चलती है बम्बई और अहमदाबाद के बीच में जो सौराष्ट्र एक्सप्रेस कहो जाती है, वह भिलाड और पारडी स्टेशन पर खड़ी नहीं होती। भिलाड एक ऐसा स्टेशन है कि जहाँ एक ग्रन्थशाला फारेन एंड से चल रही है और बहुत से फारेनर्स वहाँ आते हैं। तो वहाँ पर वह ट्रेन बड़ी होनी चाहिए यह मेरा निवेदन है।

बलसार स्टेशन के रेलवे कर्मचारी जां हैं, अभी मैं 15 दिन पहले वहाँ गया था, करीब 150 लोगों ने दरवास्त दी कि उन लोगों को बारिश के दिनों में रेल कोट नहीं मिलता और कपड़े नहीं मिलते। मैं इस सिलसिले में डी०एस० से भी मिला था। लेकिन इस के ऊपर क्या किया यह अभी तक पता नहीं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उस की भी जांच करवायें।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Anbuchezhian. He will please be very brief and to the point.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** I would request you to be a little indulgent towards him. He is making his first speech.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am trying to accommodate everyone.

**Shri Anbuchezhian (Dindigul):** I was not given an opportunity to participate in the general discussion on the railway budget. So, it is my duty

to express my feelings about my constituency today.

Parcels of perishable goods such as fruits and flowers booked from Kodaikanal Road to Kumbakonam, Sirhazhi, Chidambaram, Cuddalore and Tindivanam have been refused by the railway authorities from 1st May, 1967. The Madurai-Madras Janata Express, Train No. 114, is scheduled to stop at these stations. I do not know the reason why the booking of parcels of perishable goods to these stations is refused even though the train stops at these stations.

The Kodai Road area is full of agriculturists. They are sending flowers and fruits to all parts of Tamil Nad. So, there is a heavy loss to the agriculturists and much inconvenience to the merchants, and it is a loss of revenue to the railway administration also. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps to accept parcels of perishable goods from Kodaikanal Road station.

In Tamil Nad there is no restriction to bring rice from one place to another within a district. So, permission for booking the luggage of rice bags must be given to the stations within the districts concerned. By doing this we can increase the income also through luggages.

In this connection, the railway department should have close contact with the Tamil Nad Government, *Tamizhaga Arasu*, so as to know when the Government restricts rice movements from place to place and when it does not.

Palani is a tourist station, it is also a pilgrim centre. Thousands and thousands of people are going to the Palaniandavar temple to worship Lord palaniandava daily. During the festival time, lakhs and lakhs of people entrain and detrain at Palani station. So, I wish to suggest to the Railway Minister to collect pilgrimage tax from the passengers who are entraining and detraining at Palani.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** We are giving you revenue. Give us also a share.

**Shri Anbucheshiyan:** It is also a source of income to the Municipality of Palani and the railway department. I hope the Railway Minister will look into this matter and necessary steps will be taken.

In my constituency, Kodaikanal Road station is an important station. It is also a tourist station. A large number of foreigners who are going to Kodaikanal Hills get down here. So, the platform of Kodaikanal Road station should be completely covered by roof.

Now there is only one platform. Most of the trains are crossing there during day and night. So, I request the hon. Railway Minister to be kind enough to make necessary arrangements to construct a second platform for Kodaikanal Road station.

In my constituency, Dindigul is the biggest town. Though Dindigul is a junction, there is no facility at all. The Railway department should provide retiring rooms at Dindigul Junction. The passengers coming from Palani-Oddanchathram side have to wait for a long time to catch trains. So, the railway department should take immediate steps to provide retiring rooms for both the third class and upper class passengers.

Four express trains are now running from Madurai side to Madras touching Dindigul Junction. Since it is a junction, and it is an important town, it is necessary to attach at least one separate third class reserved compartment to any one of the express trains. I hope the Railway Minister will do the needful without delay.

There is no passenger train between 9.30 hours and 14.30 hours from Dindigul to Madurai. That is a long gap of five hours in the main route. I would request the Railway Minister to introduce at least one passenger

[Shri Abuchezhiyan]

train from Dindigul to Madurai between 9.30 hours and 14.30 hours.

When the Madurai-Madras Janata Express was introduced, it was running via the chord line, i.e., via Trichinopoly, Vriddachalam, Villupuram, Chingleput, Madras. But it was diverted in the main line, viz., via Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mayuram, Chidambaram and Cudoalore. So, one more express train from Madurai to Madras via the chord line must be introduced, and it must start from Madurai after 21.00 hours.

The railway department has decided to construct a new broad gauge line from Dindigul to Karur. The commercial survey and the engineering survey are over, but there is delay in starting the work. I request the Railway Minister that without any sort of delay this line should be completed.

As far as my constituency is concerned, two new lines are most essential. They are Dindigul-Gudalore via Theni and secondly, Dindigul-Karaikudi, via Melur. A survey has been made for the Dindigul-Gudalore line some years back but there is no response for that. No action has been taken so far. These two lines will cover the rest of the important areas of Madurai district. So, on behalf of my constituency I request the hon. Minister to pay special attention to these new lines. The name boards of the railway junctions and railway stations should also be in the regional languages. There is no difficulty in doing this. In Tamilnad each and every railway junction and railway station should have a name board in Tamil.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): I would like to touch only two points. First is the policy statement of the hon. Minister on narrow gauge lines. My reaction to that is that instead of serving the passengers using these lines better, you are transferring them from the frying pan to the fire. Instead

of providing good facilities or converting such lines to metre or broad gauge, and this make them profitable, if you scrap them you will not be serving the interest of the people of the rural areas through which these narrow-gauge lines run. The rural areas through which these narrow-gauge lines run deserve greater attention at the hands of the railways because all the cities and big stations are served with electricity, fans, loudspeakers and everything else. But there is nothing in these areas served by the narrow-gauge lines; they are completely neglected and you are now thinking of scrapping them. Why? Because you say it runs at a loss? If there is a loss, try and think how to get better revenue by improving them, by converting them. Instead of providing a better facility, to deprive a large number of people of even their existing facilities is a very suicidal policy and it would not be in the interest of the rural areas. In this connection, I would refer to an important N.G. line. In my constituency—Latur-Kurduwadi-Miraj. Our demand was for conversion, since the days of late Shastriji, running down to our friend. I have made that point and I still make that point. Shri H. C. Dasappa did assure us that when the material from the Poona-Miraj conversion from metre to broad-gauge became available, he would use it on this section. I do not know what has happened to that promise. I would remind my hon. friend to look into this. The traffic survey and the engineering survey and so on had been done but it is not in the plate before us for eating, in the form of conversion.

My long-standing suggestion was for electrification of trains from Poona to Sholapur from Koyana hydro-electric power. You are doing good service on the Central Railway. This is like the left arm and electrification could be done. Sir, I think I was strictly within the limits of the excess demands for grants.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mr. Ramamurti; he should follow the rules regarding excess demands because the nature of the discussion is limited. You should not enter into anything about your constituency. Two minutes.

**Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are asked to sanction Rs. 4.14 crores in addition to what has already been sanctioned. I am not going to refer to any problem of any particular constituency, this or that. But when we are sanctioning so many crores of rupees, naturally we are interested in seeing that the railway administration is run properly, and the proper running of the administration depends fundamentally upon the relations between the administration and the workers who man the railways.

For the last three days we knew what happened over the Southern Railway. All that I would like to point out to the Minister is that this is only a symptom. Unless the Government realises and the Railway Minister realises that in the relations between the workers and the management, strict adherence is given to the principle of what is called collective bargaining, the relations are bound to deteriorate day after day. People have tolerated the existing situation for so long, but the people also and particularly the working class, is getting conscious of its rights. It will be said, "Yes; we have recognised some federation; we are having collective bargaining." I want to point out that it is a caricature of collective bargaining. After all, what is collective bargaining? Collective bargaining is done by people; it is understood that the worker has got to sell something; he sells the labour power; the management buys it. In this buying and selling of labour, power, instead of doing it individually, it takes place in the labour market, and collective bargaining takes place. This is the accepted principle. Who can collectively bargain on behalf of all the workers? Obviously not those

people who are imposed by the Government, who are imposed by the management and who do not command the confidence of the workers. If you say that this is collective bargaining, then obviously it will lead to all sorts of trouble.

Today, for example, we know as a matter of fact that in a number of places, in a number of railway systems, if tomorrow an election is held by secret ballot or any ballot, the union that has been recognised cannot get even 10 per cent support of the 10 per cent of the workers. It has been proved over so many years, in every election that has taken place all these years. In the works committee elections held in so many places, the recognised union—if there was what you call the system of deposit—lost its deposit, and it has been consistently losing its deposit. But still, that is the union recognised. In the works committee elections, the co-operative societies election, all the elections that you conduct, the so-called recognised unions are not able to command the confidence of the workers. Some other unions command the confidence of the workers, and they get elected by an overwhelming majority, but still, the Government says, "No, I would not recognise you." Now, Sir, it is the fundamental right of the worker to have collective bargaining. So long as the fundamental right of the worker is not recognised, then I want to warn the Government that what happened in the last three or four days in the Southern Railway is going to be repeated in railway after railway, and then only, you will wake up.

Therefore, this is the basic question. After all, it is the question of the right of the worker; it is a question of the self-respect of the worker and if his self-respect is touched like this, if he is not able to get his grievances redressed by proper representation through the machinery in which he has confidence, then this trouble will arise again and again. I do not want the Minister to answer me now. Let

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

him think over it. I do not want an answer immediately: "No, we are not going to do it; it will not help them." Think over it, in your own interest, and in the interest of the administration, in the interest of the efficient running of the administration and proper relations between the workers and the management. I say let us have elections; accept that challenge. Let us have elections. Whomsoever the workers have got confidence in, let that union be recognised. If I have no majority, if I do not get them majority, I do not want to be represented; I do not want myself to be imposed upon the workers. Therefore, on the basis of this principle; if they are not prepared to do this, then there will be this kind of unofficial strikes hereafter.

The worker is not prepared to do that, because he knows that the so-called recognised unions do not represent him and they do not go to them. Therefore they are not able to deliver the goods. This is going to be the future.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon Member's time is up.

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** One word more. Secondary, there is the attitude of the management; the attitude of the administration. When there is need for economy, when economy is called for, the poorest of the poor will be touched. Of course, the big guys will not be touched; they will continue to have all the emoluments and all the other things that they have. I just got a letter from Alwaye. Alwaye is no my constituency. It is a place where there is a fertiliser factory and ever so many other factories are also there. Daily thousands of parcels come. You have got luggage porters paid by Government. Unfortunately their number is not sufficient. If you engage them, you will have to pay them according to the wage schedule. Then, there are

the ordinary licensed porters. The administration is forcing them saying, "If you want to keep your licence, work here. I will pay you only so much." This is forced labour that is being extracted for showing economy". This is nothing but fleecing the worker and extracting slave labour. When there is a greater number of parcels day after day, engage more luggage porters and pay them the normal wages to which they are entitled. But the railway administration does not do that. This is the kind of thing happening in station after station. The Railwaymen's Federation will not represent this, because they do not know the problem at all. They have no touch with the workers.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should conclude now.

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** Yes, Sir. Government must change its policies. Gone are the days when the Congress Government, which had monopoly in every State, somehow with the help of the police imposed on the workers the INTUC or some other union. Today there are other Governments also. They will not help you to impose a particular union with police help. Let us now accept a democratic procedure . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let us accept some procedure here now.

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** Let them think over the entire policy governing the question of recognition of unions. In the interests of the administration, of better relations between the workers and the administration, and of democracy itself, let them adopt a democratic procedure.

**Shri Srinibas Misra (Cuttack):** Sir, this is an Appropriation Bill on old accounts. The Ministry can have the satisfaction that whereas in the previous year there was excess in expenditure in the case of six items, in 1964-65 it was on four items only. But

is that all? Should not the ministry, while preparing the budget or the Appropriation Bill, be careful to find out what will be the necessary expenditure involved in certain matters? For instance, Demand No. 12 is Payments to General Revenues—Rs. 40,49,900. Could not the ministry know that so much amount will have to be paid to the General Revenues? This expenditure was incurred in 1964-65. The audited account was placed on the Table of the House on 11-3-66. Was it not proper for the ministry to place this Appropriation Bill before the House in 1966 itself? Why this delay? Why should the ministry await the report of the PAC to bring this Bill for regularising the excess? This is a serious matter. Every now and then, in every budget, in every appropriation, this ministry is exceeding the grants sanctioned by the House. They know that excess expenditure has been incurred, but they sleep over it and after it is pointed out, they come forward with an Appropriation Bill for regularising it. Of course, the expenditure has been incurred and the PAC has recommended that it should be regularised. But the serious aspect of it is that year after year, this ministry is spending more than what is granted by the House. This is very objectionable. The defect lies in this. They do not prepare their estimates properly. The estimates are prepared very carelessly relying upon article 115 under which they will get it regularised somehow or the other. They feel that by the strength of their majority it will somehow or the other be regularised. But there it is a question of the sanction of this whole House that is concerned. This House has sanctioned a certain amount. The Ministry has exceeded it by as much as Rs. 4 crores. It is not a small amount. Under item No. 15, which relates to open line works, additions and replacements, the excess is to the tune of Rs. 3 crores. What can be the causes? Some of the causes are apparent. They plan their expenditure,

then they change their plan recklessly—I may be excused for saying so—with the result that in the middle some estimates are revised, the expenses go up, new contractors and new persons are entrusted with the work and the expenses go in excess of the grants.

Regarding acquisition and survey—of course, I will be strictly within the scope of this Bill and I will not go beyond it—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** But you must be within the time limit also.

**Shri Srinibas Misra:** I will also be within the time limit. I will mention only one example. A line from Cuttack Station to Paradeep Port is being built. The survey work is going on. What happened? The Ministry must have made some estimate of the expenditure to be incurred on the survey work and for acquisition of land. The persons who are doing the survey are surveying in such a manner that the line will go through lands where there are homesteads, houses and buildings belonging to individuals with the result that the Government will have to pay a higher compensation for the lands acquired. Side by side there are waste lands and lands belonging to Government and land of less value. This land should have been surveyed. Thousands of people in the locality have represented to the Minister concerned that the line should not go through their land and the line should make a detour. But nothing appears to have been done. My request to the hon. Minister is that the line should be taken in such a way that there will be less of expenditure to the Government and less of trouble to the people concerned.

My last point is about these losses in open lines. One example of recklessness has been pointed out by the hon. Member on that side. That is regarding the closing of narrow gauge lines. What will happen to the investment made in the narrow gauge lines? That will result in a severe



[Shri Srinibas Misra]

loss. If you cannot change them into either metre gauge or broad gauge lines, you are not going to serve the people and you are going to make all the investment on these lines into scrap.

Sir, these are some of the causes for such huge excess expenditure for which the Minister has to come forward again with an Appropriation Bill, dealing with appropriation in respect of excesses in regard to 1964-65. I think the Minister should be very careful in formulating the estimates of expenditure. It should be done in such a way that there will be no occasion for him to come to this House for further grants like this.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would only touch three points. I hope the hon. Minister is aware that all the railway employees, whether they are with the All India Railwaymen Federation or the NFIR, which is a backbone-less organisation of the railways, have decided to go on a token strike for one hour on 11th September, 1967 on the question of DA. Sir, the Railway Ministry is the only Ministry which provided some amount for the payment of dearness allowance despite perhaps the objection or no objection of the Finance Minister. I would only request the hon. Ministers, the 'trimurthis' of the Railway Ministry—Shri Poonacha, Shri Parimal Ghosh and Shri Jamir—to fight it out with the Finance Minister and pay dearness allowance to the railway employees.

My second point is that the hon. Railway Minister and his Minister of State have shown enough gesture of goodwill to the employees who are likely to be retrenched due to railway electrification. Again, notices have started in Kanpur and Mughalsarai. I would like him to apply his mind to this problem and withdraw the notices forthwith.

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** Mr. Deputy-

Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you and to the House for the consideration extended to the excess demands of the Indian Railways.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** We have to. There is no other way out. You have already spent the money.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** Hon. Members have referred to other aspects of railway administration, along with the demands for which we have requested them to give their kind approval. The demands as such fall under four demands—Demand Nos. 5, 8, 12 and 15. Since other matters of importance also have been raised during the course of the debate, I shall briefly refer to a few of them. Before referring to the local issues that have been raised during the course of the debate, I would briefly refer to the particular demands.

Demand No. 5, as hon. Members would have seen from the paper that we have circulated, relates to the maintenance expenditure of rolling stock such as engines, coaches, track and such other things, where the cost of material went up, and, therefore, that there is an excess expenditure over the amounts sanctioned by the vote of this House. For that we have come for the necessary approval of this House to meet this excess expenditure. A question was asked as to why it could not be precisely estimated at the time of framing the budget and why is it that after the framing of the budget, later on, the Ministry finds that its own estimates had gone far wrong and excess expenditure is incurred. While such an argument could be true, the fact is that as soon as we get the approval of this hon. House, the amounts are allocated amongst 9 different railway systems and 3 production units and the expenditure could not—with precision be controlled and to get the final figures and compile them it does take some time. Had we known these variations earlier, we would have come before the House when the supplementary demands were discussed. Even that

could not be done because at the lower formations and levels and the different railways the pattern of expenditure are so varied and so vast that certain bookings could not be done in time and, therefore, there is a lapse of time.

Now, there are certain instances where the estimated expenditure has been exceeded rather steeply. For example, reference was made to Demand No. 15, which relates to the new assets acquired, new lines constructed, open line works. In open line works, since we have taken up an ambitious programme of dieselisation, renewal of tracks, doubling of tracks and electrification, certain estimates could not be adhered to because the cost of material and other things went up very much. Therefore, this excess has occurred.

Demand No. 12 is one where a safe estimate could have been made, because it relates to the dividend payable to the general revenues. Even there the capital at charge increased. The capital at charge at the time of preparing the budget was less than what it was when the dividend was calculated. At the time of calculation of dividend the capital at charge was more because we had spent much more on the capital account, as we had big projects on hand and we had to provide large sums of money for the completion of these big projects.

As against our estimate of about Rs. 253 crores that year our capital expenditure went up to Rs. 275 crores. Therefore the capital at charge, which was at the figure of Rs. 2,136 crores for that year, went up to Rs. 2,160 crores. Therefore the dividend that is to be paid on the capital went up. Therefore, the excess figure of Rs. 40 lakhs is required and for that purpose we have come before the House.

These are normal things. If you take the overall picture the excess is

well within the limits. This happens in the railways which has a very big budget for its implementation and vast and varied programmes on its list. So, there are certain variations which do take place. These variations would not come to the regular booking of expenditure quite in time and therefore this extra-ordinary measure of taking recourse to the articles in the Constitution. With the approval of the Auditor-General and the Public Accounts Committee we come before this House.

Coming to the specific points raised I would like to refer to the point raised by my hon. friend, Shri Ramamurti, first before I take up the other things.

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** I do not want the answer.

**Shri C.M. Poonacha:** You have raised the point and the House is entitled to know what is the position, if not you. He raised the point that so far as labour is concerned we have two federations and that those federations do not command the confidence of the vast majority of workmen which I question.

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** Have an election.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** We will come to that.

But it is not merely the theory or principle of collective bargaining, as he put it, it is organised labour. Labour has to be organised and that organised labour has its own responsibilities. It is not merely bargaining for bargain sake. At times I have come across instances where it is bargaining for bargain's sake which cannot be the attitude of organised labour. We want to see that labour is organised, that labour interests are safeguarded, that the emoluments paid to labour, the welfare of the labour and the treatment to labour all there would be lawlessness here and these would bear the capacity of the industry to which it is attached. It

[Shri C. M. Poonacha.]

cannot be unreasonable and exorbitant, beyond the capacity of the industry or the concern whatever it is. Therefore it has its own limitations and responsibilities and we cannot say that collective bargaining is to bargain for anything, for whatever comes to the idea of certain labour leaders in this country. It cannot be so.

So far as the railways are concerned, we are following the accepted principle.

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** By whom? By you; none else. Indian labour has not accepted this.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** Accepted by this House. This House has laid down a policy of labour management and welfare. We are well within that.

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** What is that?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** On the other hand, we are a bit more generous. If we have erred, we would have erred on the right side and not on the wrong side in this matter.

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** All right, have it.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** In these matters I would certainly expect responsible Members like Shri Ramamurti to take a constructive attitude.

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** I give a constructive suggestion.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** I am certainly one with you to go the whole hog, to go to the full extent provided there is that responsiveness. It cannot be demand for demand's sake. It has been, in certain instances, a case of demand for demand's sake, whatever may be the consequences! Such an attitude on the part of labour or even on the part of the employee . . .

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** May I interrupt you?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** You did not want the explanation. Why are you worried about it?

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** Can you show, for example, the Southern Railway labour union putting up any demand which you will say is an impossibility and therefore on that it has gone on strike? Take the recent case. It is not a question of reasonable demand only; it is a question of representative capacity of the union.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** My hon. friend referred to the general point and I am meeting that general point. You said that it should be collective bargaining. While recognising that, I am saying that it is also the responsibility on the part of the labour and it is the organised labour . . .

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** Who is to decide? Is it the management to decide?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** I am referring to the point that there is the responsibility on the part of the labour also. It is not merely bargaining, however, collective it may be. That is my point. The interest and the economy of the country also will have to bear the strain of such demand and bargaining. Well, within limits, we will consider all the reasonable and legitimate demands and there will be nothing wanting, so far as the Railways are concerned, in this matter. But, at the same time, if there should be unreasonable demand and then recourse to extra-ordinary methods, we will have to take that up also and meet it in the proper manner which it deserves.

Then, there were many other points made with reference to local requirements. We will have all those points duly examined and then we will give our best consideration to them. I have to only, in passing, refer to the observation made by my hon. friend, Shri Shivappa, about the Hassan-Mangalore Railway line. He entertained a fear that the project is likely

to be given up. That is not so. On the other hand, we have taken up the project in all seriousness. What has happened is that this is linked up with the Mangalore port project and this railway line has been conceived for servicing the major port which is going to be located on the west coast and the programme has been so phased as to complete this railway line by the time the Mangalore port project is also completed. There is no point in having heavy capital investment and building up the capital-at-charge while the port for which it is intended to serve would not be there. Therefore, it is a phased programme and according to the Mangalore port project programme the construction of the Hassan-Mangalore railway line will also be taken up and completed. I do not want to refer to other matters

**Shri M. R. Krishna** (Peddapalli): When you have mentioned about the Hassan-Mangalore railway line, you say something about other lines also.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** There are quite a large number of them which were raised at the time of the Railway Budget also.

About the Poona-Lonavala railway line which was mentioned by Shri S. M. Joshi, I will certainly have it examined. This is a long-standing demand.

There is one point that I would like to make here. All this comes under concessions and the Railways are required to provide so many concessions. If there is a famine, there should be concessions; if there is a big industrial base, there should be concessions; if an urban area develops, there should be concessions; if the students and the teachers excursions take place, there should be concessions; if the seminars take place, there should be concessions. There are all round concessions. If it is a question of augmenting the revenues of the Railways, there is a hue and cry. We have to reconcile these

various interests and that is our endeavour as to how best we can reconcile all the interests including that of labour and operate the Railways as best as we can.

I thank the House for giving me an opportunity and I commend the demands for the acceptance of the House.

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** 'Poona' happens to be included in the name of the Minister 'Poonacha'. You take that also into consideration.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no time left now.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—Demands Nos. 5, 8, 12 and 15"

*The motion was adopted.*

15.45 hrs.

MOTION RE: FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR THE YEARS 1964-65 AND 1965-66

**The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha):**

I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, laid on the Table of the House on the 30th March, 1967, and 8th June, 1967, respectively"

[Shrimati Phulrenu Guha]

Sir, in moving this motion, I would like first to express my gratitude to . . .

श्री ज्ञानं करने दो (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं नियम 340 के मातहत इस बहस पर स्वगत प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let her move the motion and then I will permit him to place his 'adjournment of' the debate'.

Shrimati Phulrenu Guha: In moving this motion, I would first like to express my gratitude to you and the Business Advisory Committee of the House for allowing a reasonable span of time for a discussion on the Reports of the Commissioner. Government are anxious that such discussions should take place because members do not usually get an opportunity to express their views on matters and problems dealt with in the Department of Social Welfare during the annual Budget Debate.

These reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which have hitherto been an annual feature, are being placed on the Table of the House in accordance with the directions contained in Article 338(2) of the Constitution. We welcome the convention that there should be an extensive discussion in the House so that Government may have the benefit of the views of the members on the problems concerning the socially and economically under-developed sections of the society.

During the course of earlier debates on the subject, hon. members had repeatedly expressed their concern, firstly, over the delays in the presentation of the Reports by the Commissioner, and secondly, over the long time between the presentation of the Report and placing it on the Table of the House. I am glad to be able to say that these delays have now been

greatly reduced. Thus, while there was a gap of 20 months in the case of the Report for 1964-65, the interval has been reduced to seven months in the case of the latest Report for the year 1965-66. I may point out that it would not be possible to reduce the interval to less than six months because a period of this order is essential for gathering, compiling and analysing information from a large number of sources, and for the process of printing and translating the Report into Hindi.

We have always shared the anxiety of the hon. members that adequate and prompt action should be taken on the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In Chapter 20 and Appendix XIX of the Report for the year 1965-66, now before the House, the Commissioner has reviewed the action taken on his earlier Reports. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. members to the fact that the recommendations of the Commissioner can be divided into two categories: (i) where the main action is required to be taken by the Central Government, and (ii) where action has to be taken by the State Governments. At the Centre, we have always attached the greatest importance to a detailed examination and implementation of the important suggestions made by the Commissioner. As a matter of fact, each of the Five-Year Plans has reflected quite a few changes in policies and programmes based on the suggestions made by the Commissioner, the discussions on the floor of this House, and the views expressed by the Central Advisory Boards for Harijan Welfare and Tribal Welfare, and the departmental Consultative Committees.

In so far as the States are concerned, Members may be aware that many States have accepted the suggestion that the Commissioner's annual reports should be discussed by the legislatures in the States. State Governments also make it a point to place

the reports of the Commissioner before the State-level boards for Harijan Welfare and the Tribal Advisory Council. It is the consensus reflected in the totality of such discussions that is given effect to in the revision of policies and programmes by the Centre and by the States. I hope, therefore, that it will be appreciated that changes of this nature cannot be adequately expressed through a mere statistical statement.

Members will no doubt notice the difference in the contents and composition of the two reports now before the House. These changes have been evolved after extensive consultations, keeping in view the opinions voiced in the House on previous occasions to the effect that these reports were mainly statistical and repetitive in character and contained only generalities. In the latest report, the bulk has also been very much reduced. We would very much value any new suggestions that Members may have to offer for further improving the utility of the Commissioner's reports.

In this context, Members might like to consider issues such as:—

- (a) study of main problems in depth;
- (b) the need for special reports on problems of an urgent and important character;
- (c) the coverage of the reports; and
- (d) whether there should be separate and detailed State-wise reports.

The two reports before the House cover the last two years of the Third Five Year Plan. The outlay on special programmes for the welfare of backward classes rose from Rs. 30 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 79 crores in the second, and to Rs. 102 crores in the Third Plan. Of the total amount of Rs. 211 crores spent during the first three plans, Rs. 115 crores have been devoted to Scheduled Tribes, about Rs. 72 crores to Sched-

uled Castes and about Rs. 22 crores to Denotified Tribes and other backward classes, and Rs. 2 crores to aid for voluntary organisations. The commissioner's reports contain an assessment of the main programmes and their impact.

In the plans for the backward classes, we have always accorded very high priority to schemes for educational development. On this question, there has been no difference of opinion, and our schemes have made good progress. From the humble beginning made in 1952-53 we have now reached the stage where nearly 1 lakh students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and about 17,000 students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are being supported at the university level every year.

A few years ago, we devoted special attention towards securing a better rate of progress in women's education; our efforts in this direction are also beginning to bear fruit.

Tribal Development Blocks constitute another important scheme in the Central sector. By the end of the Third Plan period, over 450 such blocks were in operation. In most parts of the country, the blocks were under the management of panchayat samitis. All areas with a concentration of 66-2/3 per cent or over have thus been covered by tribal development blocks. Though the progress in all areas has not been uniform, these blocks have made an important contribution towards the economic betterment of the Scheduled Tribes.

One of our major objectives is the eradication of the social disabilities arising from untouchability. A number of measures, legal and executive have been undertaken and these have met with varying degree of success; there is evidence that, along with other social barriers, untouchability is tending to disappear from urban and industrialised areas. But the evil continues to prevail in some form or the other in rural areas where the impact of modern science and technology has not yet been ade-

[Shrimati Phulrenu Guha]

quately felt. It is clear that a traditional social barrier of this type cannot be eliminated by governmental or legal action alone. The awakening of the social consciousness of the masses is a task which has to be shared by all leaders of society, including hon. members of this House.

I would like to draw the attention of hon. members to the fact that an intensive review of the programmes and policies is being conducted by the Committee on Untouchability and the economic and educational development of Scheduled Castes. For the Scheduled Tribes, the Planning Commission have constituted a Study Team headed by Shri Shilu Ao. The reports of both these bodies would provide Government with a valuable basis for determining future policies and programmes.

I have no desire to take up any more time of the House because I would like the greater part of the available time to be devoted to suggestions by hon. Members. With these words, I move.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, laid on the Table of the House on the 30th March 1967 and 8th June, 1967, respectively".

**Shri Fernandes:** He wants to move for adjournment of the debate.

**Shri Frank Anthony** (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): What about our amendments? Let them be moved first.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regrets the stultification of the guarantees given to the Anglo-Indian Community under article 333 of the Constitution." (1)

**Shri Siddayya** (Chamarajanagar): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that a committee of Members of Parliament be constituted to keep a watch on the implementation of the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Central Government, State Governments and the Union territories". (2).

**Shri P. R. Thakur** (Nabaduip): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and places on record its general approval and acceptance of the recommendations contained therein and calls upon the Central Government, State Governments, Union territories and other administrative agencies to adopt them and to carry them out with determination and promptitude and is of opinion that a standing Parliamentary Committee be set up with full investigatory powers to look after the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes." (3).

**Shri K. Halda** (Mathurapur):

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“and is of opinion that the safeguards provided in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being fully implemented.” (4)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Amendment No. 5 is covered by amendment No. 2; so it need not be moved.

The main motion and the amendments are now before us.

**श्री जार्ज फरनैंडोज (बम्बई दक्षिण) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 340 के मातहत इस बहस को स्थगित किया जाय ऐसा मैं प्रस्ताव पेश कर रहा हूँ। इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करते हुए मुझे बहुत दुःख होता है क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस मुल्क में सबसे ज्यादा परेशान कोई भी वर्ग है तो वह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का है और संविधान में जो भी संरक्षण इन दोनों वर्गों के लोगों को दिए गए थे उसका जिस ढंग से उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है और जो लापरवाही इस समाज की ओर की जा रही है उसके निषेध में और खास तौर से इस रपट के सिलसिले में भी और आज की इस बहस को इस सदन में छेड़ते हुए जो गलतियाँ सरकार की ओर से हुई हैं उनकी ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए यह प्रस्ताव मैं पेश कर रहा हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय संविधान के आर्टिकल 338 के अनुसार यह रपट हम लोगों के सामने आई है। 338 को आप देखें मैं उसका एक ही परिच्छेद पढ़ कर आप के सामने पेश करूँ :

“It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution and report to the President upon the working of those safeguards at

such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament”.

16 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ तो यह संविधान का कहना है कि जो रपट बनेगी उसको कमिश्नर की ओर से राष्ट्रपति को भेजते ही उसको इस लोकसभा के सामने पेश करना चाहिये। मगर आज जो रपट हम लोगों के सामने पेश होने के लिये आई है—असल में दो रपटें आई हैं, एक है 1964-65 की और दूसरी है 1965-66 की—मैं इनमें से 1965-66 की रपट की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जिसके पृष्ठ 161 पर पैराग्राफ 20.3 में कमिश्नर श्री एस० सी० सेन गुप्ता ने लिखा है कि—

“The report for the year 1964-65 was presented to the President on the 24th November, 1965. This report has not yet been laid before any House of Parliament.”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार ने इस को यहां पेश करने में डेढ़ साल लिया। 1965 के नवम्बर में यह राष्ट्रपति को पेश हुई थी लेकिन डेढ़ साल के बाद इस पर बहस छेड़ने का काम शुरू हुआ है। इतना ही नहीं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जो जुल्म होता है उसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। आप इसी 160 पेज के पहले पैराग्राफ में देखें कि 1963-64 की जो रपट है उस पर इस सदन में अभी तक बहस पूरी नहीं हो सकी है। 18 अगस्त 1966 को उस पर बहस शुरू हुई थी लेकिन वह बहस अधूरी ही रह गई उसको पूरा करने के लिये इस सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। कमिश्नर साहब लिखते हैं कि—

“In the Lok Sabha the 1965-64 report was discussed on 18th August, 1966, . . .



[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

बानी डेढ़ साल के बाद—

“ . . . but the discussion could not be concluded.”

यानी जो बहस है वह अभी तक अधूरी है। मैं इस रपट पर कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ इस पर तो जब बहस चलेगी तब लोग कहेंगे लेकिन इस सरकार की जो नीति है उसको देखते हुए शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट अथवा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के बारे में कोई भी ऐसा उचित कदम उठाये जाने की उम्मीद नहीं है जिसमें उनका भला हो क्योंकि कि इस मन्त्रिमण्डल के जो 51 लोग हैं उनमें सिर्फ दो ही ऐसे हैं जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हो सकते हैं—एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर और दूसरे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं। जब कि आबादी के परिमाण से अथवा इस सदन के अन्दर जो 105 शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के लोग हैं उनके परिमाण से कम से कम दस लोग इस कैबिनेट में उनमें से होने चाहिये थे। सिर्फ दो को यह सरकार मेहरबानी करके रखे हुए है इसलिये मुझे इस सरकार से कोई उम्मीद नहीं है। लेकिन इस सरकार की ओर से जो दुर्लक्ष्य करने में आता है उसकी ओर इस देश का और समाज का ध्यान आकषिप्त करने के उद्देश्य से मैं यह प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ कि इस बहस को स्थगित कर दिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I point out to the hon. Member who has moved that the debate be adjourned, because one of the grounds is that the reports were not considered by the House, that we are all collectively responsible to this lapse because if I remember correctly, I was a member then, though the Business Advisory Committee quite often placed it on the agenda for discussion, for want of time and because so many things cropped up it could not be discussed.

SHRI M. K. KRISHNA (Peddapalli): You can give any other reason and reject this motion, but not this reason. You cannot say that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His argument is divided into two parts. As regards the constitutional obligation, I think the hon. Minister would certainly answer that point.

I fully appreciate, and the House also fully shares, the concern that has been shown by the hon. member in moving the adjournment motion. It has highlighted this particular problem, and the House should be more careful in this respect so far as the placing of the report on the Table of the House is concerned. It is a sort of constitutional obligation, and we must also be very vigilant about it. To that extent there was some validity in his adjournment motion, but now after clarifying the position I disallow it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन सुन लीजिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे मित्र जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ने जो बात रखी है जो प्रस्ताव रखा है मैं उसके समर्थन में दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Excuse me. Already I have disallowed. There is no debate. You can speak later on and say whatever you have got to say. There cannot be any debate after I have disallowed it. How is it possible? You will get an opportunity.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ उनके प्रस्ताव के बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह समझूँ कि मैं व्यवस्था उठाऊँ तब बोलने दूँगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूर बीतने देंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ओं मैं व्यवस्था कर प्रश्न उठाऊँ।

उपाध्यक्ष-नृदय : अभी नहीं । आपको  
भाग मौका मिलेगा ।

**Shri B. Shankaranand** (Chikodi): I agree that you have disallowed the adjournment motion. What I say is that the Deputy-Speaker could not uphold the delay that has happened at the hands of the government or the Business Advisory Committee.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** For want of time, we are collectively responsible, not individually.

**An hon. Member:** You need not apportion blame here.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have not apportioned the blame.

If at all blame has to be shared, it has to be shared by all. Delay has taken place. Please resume your seat.

**Shri R. D. Bhandare** (Bombay Central): You have ruled it out of order because the matter was discussed before the Business Advisory Committee and you said that there was no time and therefore the Report of the S.C. and S.T. Commissioner could not be discussed. It is a reflection on the working of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no question of any reflection. We put on the order paper certain items. Suddenly a privilege issue is raised or an adjournment motion is allowed. There are such contingencies. We cannot conclude. But it is not failure of this Parliament or of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs but collectively of all of us. I appreciate that we should be more vigilant about this.

**Shri R. D. Bhandare:** With the utmost possible respect, if we are to say that the Business Advisory Committee had no time :

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Business Advisory Committee recommended

time and it was placed on the order paper and yet we could not discuss it. I am not apportioning blame now.

**Shri R. D. Bhandare:** I am on a different point.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You can make your point later on.

**Shri Nanja Gowder** (Nilgiris): Sir I rise to speak on the Commissioner's report for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66. The co-ordinating committees of the States had not met even once during the year 1964-65 and some of them do not meet even for two or more years. From panchayats to Parliament, seats have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and there are representatives of these people in all the bodies. As per the Constitution the reservation shall cease to have effect from 1970 which date in my view should be extended by some more years.

16.09 hrs.

[**SHRI G. S. DHILLON** in the Chair]

Untouchability still exists in many parts of the country in some way or the other and this evil should be eradicated and rooted out as early as possible. From 1955 to 1964, 4540 cases under the untouchability offences act of 1955 had been registered. Out of that, 1,271 cases are still pending disposal and only 1,055 cases have been convicted. In every sphere of activity, the amount earmarked in the five year Plans has not been fully expended and this shows the negligence of the administration. Out of the amount actually spent, a substantial sum has been appropriated by middlemen and only a very meagre amount has reached the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by way of development schemes, etc.

It has been stated at page 63 of the report that much land is not likely to become available through

[Shri Nanja Gowder]

the imposition of ceilings on personal holdings because transfers circumventing the laws pertaining to land reforms have taken place on a considerable scale in various States, but wasteland, wherever available, may be distributed to the local Scheduled Tribes people to the extent feasible.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the assignment of lands to the Thodas, Kurumbas, etc., of the Nilgiris District, from where I come, who are in a few hundreds, and who are the original inhabitants of these hills, and I request the Government to give them permanent assignment which is now being denied for reasons untenable.

As regards housing, it is a matter of regret that no amount has been allocated to the Madras State during 1964-65, though there has been a Plan provision for about Rs. 39.80 lakhs for housing of scavengers and sweepers. However, in the State sector, a sum of Rs. 25.43 lakhs has been expended, out of a Plan outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs. This is quite inadequate. The houses which have been constructed for them are far from satisfactory. Concluding, I suggest that honest and earnest efforts should be made for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Centre as well as the States.

**Shri P. R. Thakur** (Nabadwip): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had a substitute motion, but that has been transformed into an amendment. I do not understand the reason why it has been made into an amendment. My motion was:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 14th and 15th Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, laid on the Table of the House on the 30th

March, 1967 and 8th June, 1967, respectively, places on record its general approval and acceptance of the recommendations contained therein and calls upon the Central Government, State Governments, Union territories and other administrative agencies to adopt them and to carry them out with determination and promptitude. The House is also of opinion that a standing Parliamentary Committee be set up with full investigatory powers to look after the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes."

This was my motion and I gave notice of it.

What I want to lay stress upon is that the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is an independent statutory office. But we have been seeing for the last 15 years or so that the Government is trying to make it subordinate to the Home Ministry. But that is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of India. They have issued a circular to the effect that this organisation has been changed and the post of the Deputy Commissioner in the States has been abolished. But this has been done, keeping us in the dark. We thought that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with his organisation as it stands would be able to keep contact with the States, so that all the Governments of the States would co-operate with the Centre and the improvement of Scheduled Castes and Tribes might be affected within a short time.

I do not understand what the Ministry means by "taking note" of the reports of the Commissioner. What is the Minister going to do about the recommendations and suggestions incorporated in the two reports? Nothing has been said about it. We are asked to take note of it.

But where is the guarantee that these will be actually implemented and the improvement of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes will be accelerated? Up till 1959, the official motion was that "the Reports be taken into consideration". But afterwards it has come down to "take note of" the reports! Why this change? Constitutionally, it is wrong. What do you mean by taking note of it? The decision on the recommendations should be taken here in the House so that there is a guarantee that these recommendations and suggestions will be implemented. But nothing of the kind is there. My substitute motion should, therefore, be approved by the House and the state of things regarding "take note of" should be given up; and, as in the case of the PAC and Estimates Committee, "action taken reports" should be placed before us.

From the very beginning the Government adopted an unconstitutional procedure in regard to the Parliamentary discussions of the Commissioner's report. Initially the Government used to move a simple motion to the effect that the Report "be taken into consideration" and the motion as such was adopted at the end of the discussion. Since 1959 the official motion has been further diluted to the effect that the House 'takes note' of the Report and its formal adoption in that very form. This obviously means that the Parliament has nothing to do with taking a 'decision' by way of accepting or rejecting the recommendations and suggestions of the Commissioner. The Government is left with the full discretion to do whatever it likes with the Commissioner's report. Even in the case of the Estimates Committee or Public Accounts Committee Reports, there is a regular follow-up in the shape of 'Action Taken Reports' thereon; but in regard to the Commissioner's report constitutionally placed before Parliament there is not even that check. This is a highly undesirable procedure that must be changed. The Parliament will have to take its decision on the Commis-

sioner's annual reports in the form of a substantive resolution, and the Government will have no other discretion but to fully implement them. There is no guarantee in the motion that is going to be adopted that the Government will do anything regarding these recommendations.

I want to make the following suggestions about reorganising the office under the Commissioner. The Commissioner's organisation must not only be given a really independent status with clearly defined and codified powers, responsibility and jurisdiction of actions but this organisation as existing before the present reorganisation should be further strengthened and systematised on the wrong plea of incompatibility of his functions, for which the Government was solely responsible, he must not be deprived of his regional organisation which, on the other hand, require to be further strengthened for his effective functioning. He should be given all the powers and responsibility of the U.S. President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and should develop all the important working devices of that Committee.

Secondly, the departmental organisation of the newly expanded office of the Director General of Backward Classes Welfare should be abolished forthwith. The officers of this organisation should rather be posted in the various executive departments as Enforcement Policy Officers under directives from the Commissioner.

Thirdly, in place of the departmental organisation, a standing committee or commission, on the pattern of the U.S. Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, should be set up as a statutory body.

Fourthly, both the Commissioner's organisation as well as the newly proposed committee or commission should henceforth be wholly or predominantly manned by the officers and representatives belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

[Shri P. R. Thakur]

Fifthly, a separate Ministry should immediately be created to deal with all the matters concerning the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, instead of the present practice of various matters being dealt with in different ministries or departments without any overall responsibility with anybody. The Ministry may be for a temporary period of say ten or fifteen years on the pattern of the Rehabilitation Ministry that worked on an emergency basis. It should also undertake the functions that are required on the pattern of the U.S. Judicial Department. That is the only department which looks after whether the various other departments as well as the States are doing the right thing or not.

I am constrained to state that I am making these observations and suggestions after a good deal of thought and survey of happenings so far, and I want to make it absolutely clear to the Government that unless they are prepared to consider these proposals in a dispassionate and non-political manner and decide the basic issues once for all, I find it purposeless to have anything to do with whatever schemes they may try to experiment with just to befool the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I hope Government will see reason and act accordingly even at this late stage.

As regards the Commissioner's recommendations, I do not think any of the recommendations has been carried out fully and carefully. There are lots of recommendations. The report has made many recommendations as regards educational advancement of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. But I think this Ministry or this Department under which this Commission is functioning has done very little to improve the educational status of these people. There should be more schools, matric or higher secondary schools, in various places for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In this report there is mention of sainik schools. It is recommended very strongly that sainik schools should be

started in the areas where Scheduled Castes and Tribes are more in number. In West Bengal, which is a border province, there is only one sainik school at Purulia. I think there should be another one in the 24 Parganas district just on the eastern border where lots of Scheduled Castes and Tribes live. They are able-bodied people, they can join the military and in this way the Bengalis can be turned into a martial race to protect border from East Pakistan. In this respect, we drew the attention of Government, but Government turned a deaf ear to our proposals. As regards reservation in services, it is very important that the rule about 12½ per cent reservation in all services be observed by the Government. It is a matter of regret that it is not observed, either in the States or in the Centre. Only today morning there was a question on this subject when the Home Minister said that there was no question of reservation for the vacancies. Then what is the meaning of 12½ per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent reservation for Scheduled Tribes? I do not understand it. You can solve this question only by giving priority to these people in the matter of appointment, before others are appointed in the different offices.

Many people seem to think that the problem of Scheduled Castes and Tribes is a communal problem and, therefore, they discourage the promotion of schemes meant for them. I would say that it is very wrong. It is a national problem; a problem both for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes as well as for others. So, it should be solved in a national way. That is why the post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been created under the Constitution to safeguard the political interests of these people. For safeguarding their political interests, they must be represented in services, local bodies and legislatures, in fact everywhere in proportion to their population so that they

will have equal status in all spheres of life. Until political consciousness is infused in these people, you cannot do away with reservation in services and legislatures. Political consciousness is the highest state of consciousness for a man living in society. Because of the absence of political consciousness, people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are suffering from depression, which is writ large on their foreheads. They cannot make any progress. We have seen the rise and fall of empires and kingdom in the history of India but the lot of the Scheduled Castes has never been improved or changed. I hope the Government will take steps to implement the recommendations that have been made in these two reports in toto and will do whatever is necessary for the improvement of the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without further delay.

**Shri S. M. Solanki (Gandhinagar):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am a new member of this House and this is my first chance to speak in English. Also, this is the first time I am speaking on the subject of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am very glad that I have started my speech with this subject of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Although there are so many burning questions in India today, but the question of Scheduled Castes is not a burning question. With the devaluation of the Indian currency the question of Scheduled Castes has now been devalued. India cherishes profound respect for peace, justice, mutual understanding, tolerance and also creative growth for all the nations and all the people of this world. But I think India is lacking in mutual understanding. We believe in secularism. But it is curious to say that we, Indian people, believe in sectarianism and we are not going to solve the problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We believe in Caste system, which has been rooted deeply in the minds of the people. If in the 16th year of the Indian Republic

we are not going to solve this problem, it is a sorry thing for us. No doubt, government is taking some steps to solve this problem to some extent but they are not enough.

**Mr. Chairman:** We have to take up some other discussion now, because it is 4.30 P.M. He will continue his speech tomorrow.

**Shri Sheo Narain (Basti):** He is leaving Delhi tomorrow.

**Mr. Chairman:** We have to take up some other motion now. So, he can continue the next day.

16.30 hrs.

# MOTION RE. POLICE FORCES (RESTRICTION OF RIGHTS) RULES

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Sir, I beg to move...

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ठीक छः बजे उठ जायेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इन को क्या तकलीफ है ?

**Shri Sheo Narain:** You must regulate the House. We are not going to tolerate it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** With your co-operation, certainly.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** We will not say a single word.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, may I ask you whether Shri Sheo Narain is the marshal of the Congress Party?

श्री मधु लिमये : बहुत झगड़े और भले घादमी हैं ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is one of the most alert Member of the House.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I beg to move:

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (2) of

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

section 6 of the Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966, the Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Rules, 1966, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. G.S.R. 1892, dated the 12th December, 1966 and laid on the Table of the House on the 5th April, 1967, be annulled.

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

Sir, when I saw that these most atrocious and pernicious rules, which were published by the Home Ministry on the 12th December, 1966, were amended on the 14th April, 1967, at least 25 per cent of my purpose in moving this motion with the help of my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye, had been served.

You may remember, Sir, that when we were discussing the Bill, which ultimately became the Act, certain assurances were given by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan. While he was replying to the debate on the 30th November, 1966, Shri N. C. Chatterjee said:—

"An association for that purpose."

We were discussing whether an association could be formed by the policemen and Shri Y. B. Chavan replied:—

"He has referred to that, and I will not conclude my remarks without replying to that point. Let me say that this Bill is not against police force; it is not against the members of the police force; it is not for punishing them. But there has been propaganda outside that this is a *Kala Kanoon*. I must say it is not so. When it is found that it is necessary to have associations, and associations are permitted even under the Bill, when we feel that associations are becoming necessary, then that is the time when we will come before this hon. House for a law

which will ultimately permit them to have associations but in a regulated way which the Constitution itself has contemplated."

When we are discussing this particular motion tabled by me and my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, many policemen are still behind the bars though it was pleaded in this House by almost all Members, who either supported the formation of the association for the policemen or opposed it on many grounds, that the hon. Minister should be kind and should see that cases are withdrawn.

Shri S. M. Joshi (Poona): Appeal to his generosity once again.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Anyway, I appeal in the sense of justice and impartiality he should withdraw these cases and see that these policemen are reinstated.

When he promised that I had some doubts in my mind whether this association which was formed by the policemen will ultimately be recognised or not. It was recognised but under what conditions, under what rules? I may read certain rules which are under consideration now for your information and for the information of the House. What are the rules? I am reading from the Notification of the 12th December, 1966:—

"Additional purposes for which a member of a police-force not to participate in, or address, any meeting, etc.—No member of a police-force shall participate in, or address, any meeting or take part in any demonstration organised by any body of persons—

"(a) for the purpose of protesting against any of the provisions of the Act or these rules or any other rules made under the Act; or

(b) for the purpose of protesting against any disciplinary action taken or proposed to be taken against him or against any other member or members of a police-force;"

What does it imply? Supposing the General Secretary of a particular association which is recognised by the Home Ministry is victimised tomorrow, or he was victimised yesterday, the police people of the association which is supposed to be recognised, as Mr. Chavan wants, will not be able to speak. They will simply ask the General Secretary of the union to go home gracefully and peacefully.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** No; that is not so.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What is the other thing? It is much more heinous. It is:

"(c) for any purpose connected with any matter pertaining to his remuneration or other conditions of service or his conditions of work or his living conditions or the remuneration, other conditions of service, conditions of work or living conditions, of any other member or members of a police-force;"

Supposing there are no quarters even for 25 per cent of the police-force....

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Why don't you read the proviso?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am reading everything.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** If you read it without the proviso, the whole thing is misleading. You read it with the proviso.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I have read it carefully. You kindly correct me. I will read the proviso also. Supposing the police people want to have a meeting....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is better, without commenting further, you read the proviso.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am reading it. You should not be guided by the Minister.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not concerned with the Minister here. I am only concerned with a fruitful debate. Let all the facts be placed before the House.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am reading it. It says:

"Provided that nothing contained in clause (c) shall preclude a member of a police-force from participating in a meeting convened by an association of which he is a member and which has been accorded sanction under subsection (1) of section 3 of the Act, where such meeting is in pursuance or, or for the furtherance of, the objects of such association."

This is the proviso. What is the amendment to that? I read from the rules published on 14th April, 1967. He can participate in a meeting which is organised by an association recognised by the Government or allowed by Police authorities or by the Home Minister of which he is a member. Under what conditions? Where is this meeting to be called? It says:

"Place of meeting—Any meeting convened under the proviso to clause (c) of rule 3 shall be held only at such place or places as the Inspector-General of Police may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf."

If the Inspector-General wants that the meeting should be held in his own campus, only then the meeting will be held. They cannot hold a meeting in a police club or in a particular place. Suppose they want to hold a meeting in Kingsway Camp? They cannot hold it there. A meeting on what? It may be regarding their



[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

service conditions. There is the Khosla Committee Report. That has not seen the light of the day. There is a lot of discontent amongst the policemen. The hon. Minister assured in this House that it will be implemented. Now, suddenly, we find that it is not being implemented only because the other States may not claim equal pay or equal service conditions for the policemen. If they want to hold a meeting and pass a resolution requesting with folded hands the hon. Minister that the Khosla Committee Report may kindly be implemented, even for that they want a permission from the Inspector-General and if the Inspector-General wants that the permission should not be given, it will not be given.

I appeal to the conscience of Mr. Chavan, I know he is a democrat. There is no doubt about that. He has solved many trade union problems. There should be some differences between a trade union and an association—I agree—though I feel that the policemen are as good citizens as we are. Even under that proviso, the meeting is to be called at the instance of the association but at the sweet will of the Inspector-General and I am sure he is not going to permit any meeting unless the meeting is particularly held either to congratulate the Home Minister for his good work or to congratulate the Inspector-General of Police or the D. I. G. for his good work or to pass a resolution against their own fellow members, for doing anything against the so-called democratic Government. So, I feel that if these rules are passed and if they are allowed to remain there, it would be impossible for the Association to function. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that these rules are changed, or at least this proviso: the Inspector-General of Police will say which is the proper place for the meeting. It is absolutely absurd. Why should he dictate to them about this? I can understand that if the policemen want to indulge in politics, they

should not be allowed to do so. I do not want the policemen to indulge in politics. But what is there if somebody addresses them? The hon. Minister can address them—after all, he is a politician, he is here only because of politics; otherwise, why should he be here?..... but Mr. Limaye cannot address them, Mr. Banerjee cannot address them, even Mr. Joshi who is much more mature than us, who is equally mature as Mr. Chavan, cannot address them. Only the Minister can do it, the I. G. can do it, in a sort of *dharbar*. They want to bring the question of *dharbar* which is not liked even by the Army men. The Army men have discarded this *dharbar*; the Air Force and the Navy also have discarded *dharbars*, which are the legacy of the British imperialists. They want to bring the *dharbar* here. The I. G. should be present or his wife may be present. They will be permitted if Mrs. I. G. is there. There, the meeting will be permitted, but it will not be permitted in the Camp. Suppose, they want to agitate or plead with the Government that the Khosla Committee's report should be implemented, they cannot hold a meeting unless the I. G. wants. I want to appeal to this House. If there is to be an Association, if you want an Association, you will have to elect the I. G., Police, as the President of the Association. Then what is the use of having an Association?

I know that a difficult situation came when Mr. Chavan was the Defence Minister. It was said by the Secretaries that those people who were working in the Regimental Centre would not be allowed to form a union. I know that he intervened in the matter and saw that an elected Welfare Committee was there. May I appeal to him to do the same thing which he did as the Defence Minister? He should not deprive the policemen of this minimum benefit. I would, therefore, request him in the first instance to annul these rules and frame rules according to the democra-

tic conditions where the police-men are equal with others and are as good citizens as we are. I would request him once again to see that all those who are still behind the bars and against whom cases are there, are taken back in service and thus earn the goodwill of the police-force. After all, they have done a good job in the country.

With these words I would request you to see that the hon. Minister touches all the points, not from any other point of view but purely on humanitarian consideration, and sees that these rules which are anti-labour, anti-democratic, are not allowed to remain like this. Everything should not be left to the I. G. Let the representatives elected by the people also be permitted to address them. After all, the policemen must have voted for us. Now he should rise to the occasion and see that the rules are amended.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966, the Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Rules, 1966, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. G.S.R. 1892, dated the 12th December, 1966 and laid on the Table of the House on the 5th April, 1967, be annulled.

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

**Mr. Kachwai.** He will take just five minutes.

श्री हुसैन अब कछवाय (उज्जैन) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो नियम हमारे सामने आये हैं इसमें जो कटियाँ हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे पुलिस के जवान जिसमें काम करते हैं वह एक ऐसा मुहकमा है जिस के कर्तों पर देश की बहुत कुछ सुरक्षा का भार है।

परन्तु हमने कभी इस बात का विचार नहीं किया कि इन व्यक्तियों से किनेमः काम लेना चाहिए, इन को वास्तविक कठिनाई क्या है यह आज के समय किसी यूनियन का सहारा ले सकते हैं या नहीं ले सकते। बल्कि उसके अन्दर माननीय मन्त्री जी ने नियम बनाए इसमें वही व्यक्ति नियम बना सकते हैं बाहर के किसी व्यक्ति का उसमें सहयोग या राजनीतिक दल का सहयोग नहीं होवे, यह बात जो की गई है इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। सब लोगों को मौका देना चाहिए। इसके साथ साथ मुझे यह भी कहना है कि इन व्यक्तियों का जो स्थानान्तरण किया जाता है यहाँ से वहाँ, उसमें कई दिनों तक उनके मकान की व्यवस्था नहीं होती। उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था नहीं होती। तो स्थानान्तरण के पहले उनके मकान की व्यवस्था करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है क्योंकि जब रहने का स्थान नहीं मिलेगा तो वह ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं करेगा अपनी ड्यूटी पर। उसका मन परिवार में और बच्चों में लगा रहेगा और अपनी ड्यूटी ठीक ढंग से नहीं बजा पायेगा। लेकिन फिर भी वह काफी अच्छे ढंग से काम कर रहा है।

मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज उनके सामने जो कठिनाई है वह कौन सी है ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह क्या मांगते हैं सरकार से ? उन्हें ठीक प्रकार से सहूलियत मिले, रहने की व्यवस्था हो, शिक्षा की व्यवस्था हो। अभी कुछ दिन पहले जो दिल्ली में आन्दोलन चला उसमें काफी हल्ला हुआ। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि उनका आन्दोलन दबाने के लिए जिस तरह से बाहर के लोग बुलाए गए और जिस प्रकार से उनके साथ व्यवहार किया गया, उनको जिस प्रकार से मारा गया, यहाँ से कुछ दूर ले जाकर उनको छोड़ा गया, उनके कपड़े छीने गए, उनकी जेब से सिगरेट, बीड़ी, पैसे इत्यादि जो कुछ भी उनके पास था वह छीना गया और सबसे प्रमुख बात जो है, वह मैं काफी जोर से कहना चाहता

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

हूँ कि इस आन्दोलन के अन्दर काफी लोगों को बेरोजगार किया जा रहा है और उन लोगों को जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग हैं इस आन्दोलन के नाम पर निकाला जा रहा है, 600 शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के पुलिसमैनो को नोकरी से निकाला जा रहा है। यह मैं मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का अनर्थ, इस प्रकार का अत्याचार उन लोगों के गंग में नहीं होना चाहिए। आखिर आप शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को समझते क्या हैं। उन्होंने काफी सेवा की है, वह अच्छी सेवा करना जानते हैं, उनका प्रमुख उद्देश्य सेवा करना ही है। आप किसी भी प्रकार की ग्राइ लेकर उनके साथ इस प्रकार का अत्याचार नहीं करेंगे यह वह मेरा विश्वास है। एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर को इन मामलों को सुलझाने के लिए उन्हें पूरी छूट होनी चाहिए। यदि उन्हें कोई शिकायत है तो जैसे अन्य मजदूरों की शिकायत सुनने के लिए लेबर कोर्टस हैं या ट्रिब्यूनल्स हैं, उनको भी इस प्रकार के किसी लेबर कोर्ट में जाने की गुंजाइश होनी चाहिए, ताकि अपने हकों को वह वहाँ रख सकें और उसके लिए केस लड़ सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के जो अगड़े चलते हैं, उसमें उन्हें में आजादी देनी होगी। आखिर प्रजातन्त्र

प्रजातन्त्र में हर व्यक्ति को यह अधिकार है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह महकमा ऐसा है कि इसमें राजनीति नहीं आनी चाहिए। यदि आयेगी तो उससे बड़ी खराबी होगी। फिर भी ऐसी कोई गुंजाइश होनी चाहिए उन की वास्तविक कठिनाई को सुन सकें और उनका ठीक हल कर सकें, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था इसके अन्दर हो और यह कह कर न टाला जावे कि इसमें राजनीति घुस गई है। उनकी सही मांगें बुनी जावें और ठीक ढंग से उनकी सहूलियत भी जावे, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** I have listened with great respect to the speeches made by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, and I have found that this does not seem to be a discussion about the rules which have been published in the gazette and which the Ministry of Home Affairs has framed under the Act which was passed some time back in this very House.

This is a question of conflict between two ideologies. There are certain ideologies where every human being is looked upon as a worker, and we have educational workers, scientific workers, railway workers, police workers and so on. There are other countries which are democratic countries and where the whole corpus of the people who work for the State are not looked upon as workers. My hon. friend says that they should be allowed also to form a union....

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** No, I did not say that. I said that they should be allowed to form associations.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** He did not say that, but there were suggestions that they should be allowed to form a union.

Now, what does a Union mean? It means nothing but division of a corporate force into small or big units. See what is happening in the case of the Railwaymen's Unions, the sugar producers' Unions and other Unions. The Unions in our country have, unfortunately, been a divisive force and not a cementing force.

Therefore, if we want to consolidate the police force, to have it as one united, correlated, integrated force, I believe that we should not let the energies of these people run into the channel of these Unions and other things. They are allowed to form associations. What is an association meant for? It is meant for cultural and social purposes; it is meant for voicing their grievances, demands and other things. What more do they

want? I do not see why you should give a dog a bad name and hang it. I do not see why you should gibe at the word 'association' and not look at it in the proper perspective and proper connotation.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Why is he against a Union?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** If you allow policemen to take part in demonstrations....

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We do not say that.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** If you allow them to take part in processions like other people, if you allow these persons to make speeches against Shri Banerjee, Shri Sharma and others, if you allow these people to do that kind of thing, I think the police force, which has had traditions of good service, faithful service to the country—I do not mean faithful service to Shri Chavan—will lose its prestige in the eyes of the people. Therefore, I believe that whatever has been done in these rules does not take away from them any of the rights which we can give to these persons.

So far as these persons, being addressed by other persons is concerned, again they want to bring in the concept of a Union. A Union can be addressed by anybody. But I think there are two services in this country which should be kept free from the taint, contagion and infection of unionism, and they are the army and the police. They are our sword arm. I think they should not be allowed to be tainted by this contamination.

So far as the demands and grievances are concerned, do you mean to say that the IG of Police is a person from Timbuctoo or China or Peru or Hong Kong?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** From Khosla Report.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The IG belongs to them; he is one of them; he has

risen from the ranks. Do you think that Shri Chavan is from Shanghai? He is also one of them. They can represent their grievances and demands to them.

Therefore, I think this kind of division between the police force and the MPs and members of the public and members of the Council of Ministers should not be thought of. We should know that the police force belongs to us and we belong to them and we will give them those amenities like housing, education of children and other things so that they remain a source of strength to the country.

श्री मधु लिवये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो यह प्रस्ताव सरकार के द्वारा जो नियम जारी किये गये हैं, उनके बारे में हैं, लेकिन नियमों को अध्ययन करते करते मेरा ध्यान जिस कानून के मातहत ये नियम बनाये गये हैं, उस कानून की कुछ धाराओं की ओर गया, कुछ पहलुओं की ओर गया तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि यह कानून संविधान की कुछ दफाओं से टकराता है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मन्त्री इसके बाद जैसे अन्य मामलों में उन्होंने सोलिसिटर जनरल की राय ली है, उसी तरह अगर उनको मेरी बातों में कुछ दम है, ऐसा प्रतीत होता हो, तो वे उनके बारे में उनकी सलाह लें।

इन्होंने जो कानून बनाया है, उसकी प्रथम धारा और उसका जो तीसरा हिस्सा है, उसकी ओर ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। इसके बारे में कहा गया है कि यह जो कानून बनाया गया है, इसको केन्द्रीय सरकार गजट में प्रकाशित करके केन्द्र शासित इलाकों के लिये लागू करेगी और राज्य सरकारों को इन्होंने अधिकार दिया है कि राज्य सरकारें इस के बारे में घोषणा करें कि उनके राज्यों में यह लागू है या नहीं। साथ ही साथ इन्होंने दूसरी धारा में जो व्याख्या पुलिस फोर्स की बताई है एक बोर्डर का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है कि और उसके तहत बारे

## [श्री मधु तिमये]

राज्यों के जो अधिकतर कानून हैं, उनका उन्होंने शुमार किया है।

अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि राज्यों के लिये इस तरह के कानून बनाने का हमें कोई अधिकार नहीं था और अभी भी इसके बारे में वह पुनर्विचार कर सकते हैं। कैसे? मैं संक्षेप में बताना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि इस कानून की शुरुआत में कहा गया है कि ऐसी फोर्सों के बारे में कानून बना रहे हैं—

“charged with the maintenance of public order”

अब आप देखिये—सातवें शेड्यूल में जो फहरिस्ट दी गई है, उसमें मैं देखता हूँ कि “पब्लिक ऑर्डर” न केन्द्र की लिस्ट में है और न कनकरेंट यानी संवर्ती सूची में है। पब्लिक ऑर्डर और पुलिस जो राज्यों की सूची है, उसमें आता है। मैं राज्य फहरिस्ट के नं० 1 और 2 की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—पब्लिक ऑर्डर एंड पुलिस इन्क्लूडिंग रेलवे एंड विलेज पुलिस। तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब संविधान की जो धारा 246 है, उसका जो तीसरा हिस्सा है—

Subject to clauses (1) and (2)....

जो कि केन्द्रीय लिस्ट और संवर्ती लिस्ट के बारे में है और 3 राज्यों की लिस्ट के बारे में है—

“Subject to clause (1) and (2), the Legislature of any State has exclusive power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule.”

जो कि अभी मैंने आपको पढ़ कर सुनाया है, जिसमें पब्लिक ऑर्डर और पुलिस आता है। तो संविधान की 246 धारा कहती है कि इसके बारे में कानून बनाने को, पब्लिक ऑर्डर और पुलिस के बारे में कानून बनाने का अधिकार केवल एक्स्क्लूसिव अधिकार, राज्य विधान सभा को है। अब हायड गूड मन्त्री कहेंगे कि संविधान की 33 वीं धारा में हमें यह

अधिकार प्राप्त होता है। तो 33 धारा की क्या व्याख्या करनी चाहिये, इसके बारे में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। 33 वीं धारा इस प्रकार है :

“Parliament may by law determine to what extent any of the rights conferred by this part shall in their application to the members of the armed forces or forces charged with the maintenance of public order be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them.”

जिस 33वीं धारा का आधार आपने लिया मैं ने उस समय का वाद विवाद पढ़ा तो आप ने कहा था 19 वीं धारा जो बुनियादी स्वतन्त्रताओं के बारे में है, मेरा ख्याल है 19 (1) (सी) संघ की स्वतन्त्रता के बारे में आप बोल रहे थे :

“टू फ़र्स एंड सिप्लिन्स आफ यूनियन”

यह जो बुनियादी अधिकार है, जब इस की चर्चा की गई थी तब हमारे गृह मंत्री जीने पिछली लोक सभा में कहा था कि “बात ठीक है, यह बुनियादी अधिकार है, लेकिन चूंकि संविधान के भाग iii में 33वीं धारा में यह अधिकार दिया गया है, इस लिये जहाँ तक फौज का सवाल है, सेना का सवाल है और पब्लिक ऑर्डर की रक्षा करने के लिये जो शक्तियाँ संगठित की जाती हैं, जो दल बनाये जाते हैं, फोर्स बनाई जाती हैं, उन के अधिकारों पर हम रोक लगा सकते हैं।” और उन्होंने कहा था कि इसी लिये उन्होंने वह विधेयक पेश किया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि “फोर्स चार्ज्ड विथ दि मेन्टेनेंस आफ पब्लिक ऑर्डर और प्रॉम्बे फोर्सों में जहाँ तक “प्रॉम्बे फोर्सों” का सवाल है, जो यूनियन लिस्ट है, उस में साफ कहा गया है कि यह केन्द्रीय विषय है। सेना या फौज। इस लिये केवल पार्लियामेंट एंड एक्स्क्लूसिव को ही मेरा निवेदन है।

है कि यह यूनिन लिस्ट में दूसरी एंट्री है और "एनी अदर अफ फोर्स अफ बि यूनिन" भा। इस लिये इस के बारे में तो पार्लियामेंट को पूरा अधिकार है। इस के लिये कुछ नहीं कहना है।

17 hrs.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** May I point out to the hon. Member that if any Act or rules made there under are beyond our competence or Parliament has transgressed the constitutional limitations, it is a matter for the Supreme Court to examine.

**श्री भवू लिम्बे:** वह तो ठीक है। मैं इसी पर से नियमों पर आ रहा हूँ। मैं बुनियादी चीजों में जा रहा हूँ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are running short of time, You have already taken ten minutes.

**श्री भवू लिम्बे:** इस का क्या इलाज है? यह धाराएँ परस्पर संबंधित हैं।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** A number of Members would like to speak, Even if you argue this matter here, it will ultimately have to be decided by the Supreme Court.

**श्री भवू लिम्बे:** मैं ने दलील यही दी है कि अगर मेरी बातों में कुछ दम है तो वह सलाह भग्विरा कर के खुद दूसरा विधेयक ला सकते हैं। यह जरूरी नहीं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामला जाय, हाई कोर्ट में जाय और वह इसे खत्म करें वह बात दूसरी है। मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जहाँ तक सेना का सवाल है, उन को पूरा अधिकार है कानून बनाने का।

"फोर्स आउंड विद दि मेन्टेंनेंस आफ पब्लिक आर्डर" का जहाँ तक सवाल है, संविधान की विधि, धारा 33 में एक टकराव

होने लगता है तो उन में सन्वय करना पड़ता है, सामंजस्य प्रस्थापित करना पड़ता है। एक ओर 246 धारा कहती है कि राज्य को लिस्ट में जो विषय हैं उन के बारे में केवल राज्य विधान सभा कानून बना सकती है और संविधान की 33वीं धारा कहती है कि :

"फोर्स आउंड विद दि मेन्टेंनेंस आफ पब्लिक आर्डर" के बारे में पार्लियामेंट कानून बना सकती है। इन दोनों में जो टकराव है उस में सामंजस्य कैसे प्रस्थापित होगा? मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्र शासित इलाकों में जो इस प्रकार के पुलिस दल हैं उन के बारे में आप कानून बना सकते हैं, राज्यों के बारे में नहीं बना सकते हैं। अगर इस बात को माना जायगा तो उन में यानी दफा 33 और 246 में कोई टकराव नहीं रहेगा।

**Shri Anantao Patil (Ahmednagar):** Sir, on a point of order. We are not discussing an Act or a Bill. We are discussing rules only.

**श्री भवू लिम्बे:** तो क्या हुआ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes; he is maintaining that the rules as they are framed contravene the provisions of the Constitution. I have already pointed out to him that we cannot determine that question here.

**श्री भवू लिम्बे:** संविधान तो हमेशा मार्गभूमि रहता है।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Really speaking, the scope of the discussion can be, whether these rules are inconsistent with the Act. That can be the proper scope. But what he is now arguing is that the very Act itself is not consistent with the Constitution. Of course, he is free to argue, but that is beyond the scope of the present discussion.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** वह ठीक है। मेरी बात आप सुनें। संविधान से यह कानून कहां टकराता है उस की बात मैंने की है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर यह केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिये कोई कानून बनाते तो इस में कोई टकराव नहीं होता। लेकिन मैं उदाहरण देता हूं कि जैसे संविधान की धारा 22 है। धारा 22 में प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन का कानून बनाने का अधिकार हम को है, लेकिन यह विषय समान लिस्ट में है, इस कारण हम बना सकते हैं। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस के बारे में वह सोचें और राज्यों के अंश में वह न फँसे।

मेरी दूसरी बात नियमों के बारे में है। मैं फिर उन में निवेदन करूंगा कि संघों को मान्यता देने के बारे में वह उदारतापूर्वक व्यवहार करें। इसी तरह संघों के जो कार्य हैं समाये करने के, उन को वे और ज्यादा व्यापक बनायें। अगर वे चर्चाएँ करना चाहते हैं, अगर वे परिसम्वाद करना चाहते हैं, सैद्धांतिक चर्चाएँ करना चाहते हैं, तो इस के बारे में रोक नहीं लगनी चाहिये।

इस के साथ साथ मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उन्होंने जाँ आपवासन दिया था कि खोसला कमिशन की रिपोर्ट वह सदन की मंजू पर रखेंगे उसको वह पूरा करें। उन्होंने कहा था कि रखेंगे लेकिन कब? जब हमारा उस के बारे में फैसला हो जायेगा तब हमारे निर्णय के साथ साथ खोसला कमिशन की रिपोर्ट सभा के सामने रखेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह जल्दी अपना फैसला कर के, अपना फैसला और खोसला कमिशन की रिपोर्ट सभा के सामने लायें, नहीं तो लोगों के मन में एक सन्देह उत्पन्न होगा कि जिस तरह केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारियों के मंहमाई भत्ते के बारे में टाल मटोल की नीति पर चल रही है उसी तरह पुलिस के बारे में भी चल रही है।

तीसरी बात यह कि जिन पुलिस वालों के खिलाफ उन्होंने अनुशासन की कार्रवाई चालू की है और कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ उन्होंने मुकदमे दायर किये हैं, उन के बारे में मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अब बहुत समय बीत गया। मार्च या अप्रैल में यह घटनायें हुई थीं। उन को ले कर उन के साथ दुष्टता का व्यवहार नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। इस लिये वह सारे केसेज वापस ले लिये जायें। जो लोग जेल में हैं उन को छोड़ दें, जिन के खिलाफ अनुशासन की कार्रवाई की गई है उस को वापस ले लें, उन को नौकरी पर रखें और संघ के बारे में उदारता का व्यवहार करें। यह जो नियम हैं उन को मेहरबानी कर के वापस लें और इस कानून को सिर्फ केन्द्र शासित इलाकों तक ही सीमित रखें।

**श्री रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दोस्त ने जो सवाल उठाया कि यह पार्लियामेंट की कम्पिटेंस में नहीं है कि ऐसा रूल बनाये या कोई ऐक्ट हो तो उससे रूल बनाये। यह बात गलत है। कई सेंट्रल ऐक्ट्स हैं। इंडियन आर्म्स ऐक्ट है, इंडियन एक्साइज ऐक्ट है, नार्दन कॅनल डैनेज ऐक्ट है, जो कि सारे देश के लिए हैं, लेकिन स्टेट्स उनको अप्लाई करती है। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। यह ऐब इनीशियो गलत बात है। यह इंडियन पुलिस ऐक्ट बड़ा पुराना है, सैकड़ों साल पुराना है, इंडियन पुलिस रूल्स भी सैकड़ों साल पुराने हैं। यह ऐक्ट 1966 में बना है। इसकी तहत रूल है। जहाँ तक इस ऐक्ट का सवाल है यह सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर लागू हो सकता है। अगर स्टेट लागू करना चाहें तो वह कर सकती है। बूट इज देअर प्रोरोगेडिब। यह जो रूल है या ऐक्ट है उन में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकती। आप कांस्टीट्यूशन में कहीं भी देख लीजिये। आर्टिकल 33 को देख लीजिये। मैं प्रतीत करता हूँ उन दोस्तों से जिन्होंने बहुत की,

कि भगदू बाड़ी खेत को बायेगा तो खेत में बायेगा क्या ? इस देश के कस्टोडियन हैं, पासवान हैं, चौकीदार हैं, मुहाफिज हैं ये सैनिक और पुलिस के सिपाही। पुलिस के जवान ही भगदू डिस्सिप्लिन को नहीं मानें तो इस देश में क़ैत डिस्सिप्लिन को मानेगा।

आपने जो रुल्स बनाये हैं उनकी मैं पुरजोर हिमायत करता हूँ। वे ठीक हैं। लेकिन उनके अलावा और भी बातें हैं। बहुत सी एमेनेटीज देने की बातें हैं। उनकी कुछ शिकायतें हैं। यह मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि मेरे इलाके के जवान पुलिस में ज्यादा हैं, हरियाणा के जवान बहुत ज्यादा हैं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वह गौर करें। वह बड़ी पोजीशन के आदमी हैं, बड़ा अच्छा दिल रखते हैं, बहुत बड़ा स्टेट्स उनका इस देश में है। यह सख्ती हमारे हरियाणा के पंद्रह हजार सिपाहियों पर क्यों ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सोचें, गौर करें, मेरी अपील पर सोचें, हरियाणा के सत्तर लाख बहादुर आदमियों की अपील पर सोचें। उनके चव्वाण साहब नेता हैं। उधर वाले तो बात ही करते हैं लेकिन हम उनकी कितनी कद्र करते हैं यह हम ही जानते हैं। हम चव्वाण साहब से बहुत प्यार करते हैं। हमारे ही आदमियों को आपने सस्पेंड कर रखा है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। इस तरह का बैन लगा दिया गया है कि हरियाणा के सिपाही, हरियाणा के लोग दिल्ली पुलिस में भरती नहीं हो सकते हैं। मैं अपने नेता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस चीज को बेरिफाई करवा लें। यह एक बहुत बड़ा कलंक हरियाणा के ऊपर आपने लगाया है, हमारी बहादुरी पर आपने सस्पेंड कर दिया है। हमारे जवानों की बहादुरी पर आपने सस्पेंड कर दिया है। हमारे जवानों की बहादुरी

चक्र मिले हैं। परम वीर चक्र मिले हैं, महावीर चक्र मिले हैं। हमारे जवानों की धमिली के बल्ले बिकटोरिया क्रॉस मिला करते थे। आज जब हम आजाद हैं तो इस आजादी को बनाये रखने के लिये आपके इशारे पर मर मिट नहीं सकते हैं ? यह कलंक हम पर क्यों ? हमारे जवान काश्मीर में, नेफा में, लद्दाख में, सियालकोट के फ्रंट पर मर मिटें हैं। वे अब भी तैयार हैं आपके लिए और देश के लिए मर मिटने को। लेकिन ऐसा बैन लगाया जाए कि दिल्ली पुलिस में हमारे लोग भरती नहीं हो सकते हैं, बहुत ही अफसोसनाक बात है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि चव्वाण साहब इसकी जानकारी लें।

यहां तक जो केसिस चल रहे हैं उनका सम्बन्ध है, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जितने आदमियों के खिलाफ केसिस हैं उनके बारे में मंत्री महोदय सोचें—मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सोचेंगे भी—और सोच कर इन केसिस को वापिस लें और इन बहादुरों को मौका दें आपकी और देश की सेवा करने का।

**Shri Srinibas Misra (Cuttack):** Sir, the only point I want to submit is that these rules are beyond the scope of the Act. The Act was for the purpose of restricting rights which are guaranteed under article 19....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the rules are beyond the scope of the Act, even then the Supreme Court can take note of it.

**Shri Srinibas Misra:** Does that mean we will not take note of it? Are we to shut our eyes to it? That is why, to maintain the prestige of the House, it is necessary for us to examine whether by allowing such rules to remain intact, we are allowing ourselves to be laughed at by others and the rules to be set aside. That is also one consideration, whether these rules will stand the test of scrutiny.

Section 3 of the Act only restricts their membership of union, their membership of some association and



[Shri Srinibas Misra]

communication with the press. Section 6 gives the Central Government power by notification to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act. It does not empower the Central Government to add new disqualifications and new restrictions to those already imposed by the Act. These rules are made to be passed by this House and to add to the restrictions on fundamental rights and to justify the actions that the Government wants to take. Then, it is admitted that the States are also entitled to make laws for restricting the rights of the police. Therefore, it is necessary that the State Governments as well as the Central Government should sit together, devise means and frame rules, if at all necessary, to restrict the rights of the police.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : (बागपत) : हमारे यहां देहात में एक कहावत प्रसिद्ध है कि कुम्हार और कुम्हारी का एक बार झगड़ा हो गया। कुम्हारी जरा तेज थी। कुम्हार उसका कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सका और जा कर बाहर उसने गधे को पकड़ कर उसको पीटना शुरू कर दिया। यह जो पुलिस वाला मामला है यह बिल्कुल ऐसा ही एक मामला मालूम पड़ता है। हमारे देश में आज हर तरफ इस तरह की हलचलें हो रही हैं और होती रहती हैं और उनके कारण से गृह मंत्री जी बहुत परेशान रहते हैं। मेरी उनके साथ सहानुभूति है। लेकिन मुझे मालूम यह पड़ता है कि सारी परेशानी, सारा रोष उरा पराक्रम इकट्ठा करके उन्होंने इन गरीब पुलिस वालों के खिलाफ निकालना शुरू कर दिया है और ये उनके हाथ में आ गए हैं। और कोई उनके साथ में नहीं आया, और कोई युनियन वाला उनके हाथ में नहीं आया, आन्दोलन करने वाला उनके हाथ में नहीं आया, ये गरीब पुलिस वाले उनके हाथ में आ गए और सारी अपनी बहादुरी, सारा अपना पराक्रम उन्होंने इनके ऊपर लगा दिया है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : फिरो नहीं आया....

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : ज्यादा समय नहीं है नहीं तो मैं सब बातों में लग जाता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हमारे यहां एक और कहावत है। एक औरत ने अपने पति से कहना चाहा कि नाक की नयनी बनवा दो। पति ने उत्तर दिया कि तुम नय नयनी की बात करती हो मैं तो तुम्हारा नाक ही काटने वाला हूं। ये पुलिस वाले बेचारे इस आशा से आए थे कि हमारी तनख्वाहें बढ़ेंगी, हमें और सहुलियतें मिलेंगी, हमें कुछ रिलीफ मिलेगा लेकिन बात उलटी हो गई। जिस तरह का बरताव उनके साथ हो रहा है उसकी चर्चा हमारे रणधीर सिंह जी ने कर दी है। उन्होंने एक बहुत ही मामूली अपील भी मंत्री महोदय से की है कि उनको आशा है कि उनकी अपील का असर भी होगा। लेकिन मुझे नहीं लगता है कि उनकी अपील का कोई असर होने वाला है। अगर कुछ अच्छा नतीजा निकल सका तो बहुत ही अच्छी बात होगी।

उनको माफी देने की बात तो दूर, उनको रिस्ट्रेट करने की बात तो दूर उनके साथ जो बरताव हो रहा है उसको आप देखें। एक हजार आदमियों पर 2300 मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। आपको यह बताया ही जा चुका है कि आजकल किस तरह से मैजिस्ट्रेट्स पर शानेदारों का प्रभाव रहता है लेकिन इस केस में आप देखें कि जब गृह मंत्री सारी हमारी सरकार और सारी पुलिस और आई० जी० उनकी बैक पर हों तो मैजिस्ट्रेट उनके साथ जिन के विरुद्ध केसिज चल रहे हैं कैसा बरताव करते होंगे। वे कहा जाते हैं और तारीखें लगा दी जाती हैं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह मुकदमे वापिस ले सकें तब बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन अगर मुकदमे वापिस नहीं

के सकते हैं तो कम से कम इतनी न्यायप्रियता का सबत तो दें कि मुकदमे ठीक ढंग से चलें। यह कहाँ का न्याय है कि तारीखों पर तारीखें लगा दी जाती हैं और वे बेचारे दुखी इधर उधर मारे मारे फिरते हैं। कितना ही समय उनको सस्पेंड हुए हो गया है। दो दो बंटे के बाद उनको हाजिरी देनी पड़ती है। वे छुट्टी नहीं जा सकते हैं, मुकदमों की पैरवी नहीं कर सकते हैं। जितने आपके ये लोकतंत्रीय आदर्श हैं सबका राजधानी की पुलिस के प्रसंग में खून कर दिया गया है। आपका व्यवहार उनके प्रति इस प्रकार का हो गया है कि शायद उसे कोई बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता है। परन्तु ये गरीब पुलिसवाले बरदाश्त कर रहे हैं।

मुझे प्रसन्नता होती अगर मुझे ज्यादा कहने का मौका दिया जाता। जैसे रणधीर सिंह जी ने कहा है मैं भी उसी तरह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा की तरह से पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के जो मेरठ, मुजफ्फरनगर, सहारनपुर जिले हैं इनके ज्यादा तर लोग विक्रिमाइज हुए हैं वे ही ज्यादा तर जेलों में हैं। कानूनी पेचीदगियाँ बनर्जी साहब आपको बताते रहे हैं। मेरी तो आपसे यही प्रार्थना है कि मानवता के नाते आप सारी बात पर फिर से सोचें और इस कांड का सुन्दर समापन करें और यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो उसकी अच्छी प्रतिक्रिया होगी। अगर आपने बुरा व्यवहार किया और हजारों परिवारों को दबाया और दबा कर आप अपने घरों में बैठ कर, अपनी कोठियों में बैठ कर खुश हुए, तो खुश तो आप हो सकते हैं लेकिन इसका नतीजा जो होगा वह आने वाली घटनाएँ बतायेंगी।

**Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I want to place before this House only three points. The first point is that these rules framed under Section (6)

are quite relevant and within the purview of the Act itself.

The second point I would like to place before this House is that if you read the whole of the Act along with the Schedule you will find that the Act itself is within the competence of Parliament. So, the point which my hon. friend has raised, which you have declared out of order, has no relevancy.

I would like to place before you that having declared the point out of order and the discussion beyond the competence of the subject matter, you should not allow the members to ramble. Otherwise, the rule of relevancy has no relevancy at all. So, my third point is, even though you have given out your mind that the discussion was beyond the scope, yet you allowed it. Therefore, I am just touching that point.

The third point is that some hon. Members say that this particular rule should be annulled. If the Act gives power under the delegatory legislation to make rules, how such a motion could be made by a senior and rather competent member like Shri Banerjee passes my comprehension. The power is given under the Act to frame the rules, and the rules are meant for allowing the constabulary or the members of the police force to take part in the meetings or form an association. Let me make this point clear. For what purpose are the rules made? Not to stop the police force from forming an association, but to form an association under the Act. That is exactly the scope and purpose of the rules.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It puts restrictions.

**Shri R. D. Bhandare:** No restrictions please; I beg your pardon. I am coming back to section 3.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Read the Act.

**Shri R. D. Bhandare:** I am talking of section 3 of the Act which says that no member of the police force shall, without the express sanction of the Central Government or the prescribed authority, do the following things which have been forbidden under the Act. The Act has already been passed. Under section 6 power is given to frame the rules for the purpose of forming an association with the sanction of the Central Government. With due respect, this point has escaped the notice of my learned friend, a senior member of the House, I should say. Therefore, the motion itself cannot be accepted, because it loses its validity.

Now one more point. With whatever force I have at my command, I certainly will appeal, through you, Sir, to the Home Minister to take a lenient view, since a voice has been raised....

**Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra):** About relevancy?

**Shri R. D. Bhandare:**...of those constables who have been arrested and against whom cases are pending. I do not say anything on the merits or demerits. But, is it not possible for him to take a lenient view on humanitarian grounds? So, I join the voices of those who have urged the Home Minister to take a lenient view on this matter.

**Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I support the motion moved by my hon. friend. I have gone through the rules. I find that even the fundamental right to form an association is curbed by these rules. Rule 3 says:

"No member of a police force shall participate in, or address, any meeting or take part in any demonstration organised by any body of persons—"

Now-a-days everybody knows that the grievances of the ordinary policemen about their pay etc. are very valid. Even just one week ago we

read in the papers that in Bihar the Minister allowed them to form an association. If the ordinary policemen are to place their demands before the Government they must have some association or organisation. These rules curtail even their bargaining power. The policemen are getting a meagre pay. Like other trade union workers, teachers and other employees they are also raising their demand to form an organisation or association to get more wages. But we are going back. By these rules we do not even allow them to organise an association. It is not a trade union but they want an organised body to place their demands before the Government.

Like other friends I also appeal about the Delhi Police people. Some of them are inside the jail. A number of them were retrenched and are without jobs. They demonstrated before the Home Minister to get their grievances redressed. Government must take a lenient attitude and release those police personnel who are inside the jail.

I support the Resolution.

**Shri Pashabhai Patel (Baroda):** Sir, once again, for the second time, I find myself supporting the other side. But I support the wrong side once again, it happens to be the right side. The Benches opposite themselves have a union, the Indian National Congress. It is not national now but it is still the Indian Congress. I am glad to see that the Home Minister is making a last ditch stand instead of bartering away human freedom in the country step by step as they have done so far.

The police is like the army. The police and the army cannot be allowed to form unions as they have got so many extra rights in the country. They carry weapons. They have the authority to enter people's houses. They can hold up people. Such people cannot be allowed to form a union or an association. It will be bartering away human freedom for which, I feel, the other side still has some regard.

I would like to know what our friends over here have got to offer. What is the freedom in the countries which they admire?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My country is India.

**Shri Pashabhai Patel:** I said, "the countries you admire". What is the freedom there? Are the police and the army or anybody for that matter allowed to form a union there? I will ask them this question.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Get me the foreign exchange and I will go and see.

**Shri Pashabhai Patel:** Sir, I am supporting the Government.

**श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि पुलिस के कर्मचारियों को अपने वेतन-दरों और सुविधाओं में सुधार करवाने और अपने कष्टों को प्रशासन तक पहुँचाने के लिए अपना संघ और संस्थाएँ बनाने की अधिक सुविधा प्रदान करनी चाहिए। इन नियमों के द्वारा उन पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाए गए हैं, वे उन के जूझों पर नमक छिड़कने के बराबर हैं। पहले बहुत दुखी हो कर वह अपने कष्टों को दूर कराने के लिए जल्से और सभाएँ करने पर मजबूर हुए थे। अब उन की जवान बन्द करके उन के साथ और भी अन्याय किया जा रहा है। उन लोगों के लिए अपने दुख-दर्द कहने का जो छोड़ा बहुत रास्ता था, इन प्रतिबन्धों के द्वारा उस को भी बन्द किया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनुशासन के नाम पर इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने से उनमें अनुशासन नहीं रखा जा सकता है। अगर उन में अनुशासन रखना है, तो सबसे पहले सरकार को उन गरीब पुलिस कर्मचारियों के दुख दर्द को जानने के लिए कोई कोरम बनाना चाहिए। जिस कमेटी के जेनरल प्राक पुलिस ने उन लोगों की बड़े मुकदमों

में फँसाया है, जिस ने उन लोगों को विक्टिमाइज करने की कोशिश की है, क्या वह कभी उन को जल्सा करने की अनुमति देगा। इस लिए अपने दुख दर्द को दूर करवाने के लिए उन लोगों को साधन और मन्व देना चाहिए। चूँकि ये नियम उस में बाधक हैं, इस लिए मैं उन का विरोध करता हूँ।

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर)** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मैं मान कर चलता हूँ कि पुलिस और मिलिटरी में डिसिप्लिन रहना चाहिए और कोई पोलिटिकल इन्टरेस्ट उस में नहीं आना चाहिए। लेकिन भेरे ब्याल से जो आपने यह नियम बनाए हैं वह बड़े सख्त हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ कि अगर लगातार पुलिस की मांगें सरकार पूरी न करे तो आपने उस पर पाबन्दी लगा दी डिमांडेशन के लिए और कोई आउटलेट नहीं दिया तो कोई न कोई मशीनरी सरकार को बनानी चाहिए जिस के पास वह जा सकें और एक पीरियड निर्धारित होना चाहिए कि उस पीरियड तक उस का फैसला हो जाय और उस की रकमेंडेशन चाहे वह ट्रिब्यूनल हो या कमीशन हो, सरकार को भी मान्य हो और उन के ऊपर भी मान्य हो, जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक आप पाबन्दी लगाएंगे तो अन्दर अन्दर वह आग जलती रहेगी और दूसरी जो खोपला कमेटी की रिक्मेंडेशन है, वह आप पूरी करिए। तीसरी बात जिन को आप ने दिल्ली में पकड़ा है और जेलों में बन्द कर रखा है उनके ऊपर आप प्रेम के साथ विचार करिए, बदले की भावना से नहीं।

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi):** On behalf of the people of Delhi, whom I have the privilege to represent, I endorse the appeal made by Shri Randhir Singh that you be lenient and more considerate towards your own policemen.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker,

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Sir, this discussion is, really speaking, confined and should be confined, as a matter of fact, to the scope of the rules which we are discussing. The motion is that the Rules framed under Section 6 of this Act, be annulled. That is what it comes to. If this honourable House wants to reject these Rules, certainly, they can do so. But they must find out the reasons for that. Either they must be inconsistent with the Act or they must be perverse Rules. I do not think there can be any other reason. Once we have passed the Act, accepted the Act, then the Rules must be permitted to remain as they are because in order to effectively implement the Act, the necessity of the Rules is there.

What is the purpose of the Rules? If we see Section 3(2) of the Act, it is stated:

"No Member of a police-force shall participate, or address, any meeting or take part in any demonstration organised by anybody of persons for any political purposes or for such other purposes as may be prescribed."

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How do you define "such other purposes"?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These "such other purposes" are being prescribed under these Rules. These additional purposes are being defined under these rules. Now, the question is whether these other purposes or additional purposes which are being prescribed under these Rules are inconsistent with the spirit of the Act or the intentions that were explained when we passed the Act. I remember, when this Act was passed, many Members of this House raised a question whether, after passing this Act, we are going to allow to have any forum for the police-force to ventilate their grievances. That was the point that was raised. My answer to that was "Yes". It is very legitimate even for an organised police-force to

have some forum where they can ventilate their grievances and get them redressed. (*Interruption*).

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): However big it may be.

Shr D. C. Sharma: There is no forum even in China.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have accepted the responsibility to provide this forum. But at the same time the purpose of the Act is to see that this forum does not become a trade union. So, it is the minimum responsibility and the maximum limitation within which this Act will have to function and to this the Government is committed. I do not deny that responsibility. This House accepted that assurance of mine and, after this Act was passed, very long drawn-out negotiations took place between the members of the police-force and the I.G.P. and with the sanction of the Government, they sanctioned the constitution of the association. I would like the hon. House to know this. According to the Constitution of this Association, the objects are these. I will read the relevant objects.

- "(1) Attainment of the highest efficiency, discipline and contentment among the non-gazetted members of the Delhi Police.
- (2) To secure for the non-gazetted members of the Delhi Police fair conditions of life and service.
- (3) To secure redress of their legitimate grievances.
- (4) To provide relief to members or their dependents in cases of sickness, infirmity, old age and death.
- (5) To provide legal assistance to members in respect of matters arising out of or incidental to their employment, except those concerning departmental proceedings and cases in which the State is a party.

- (6) To render financial assistance in suitable cases to members and the dependents of the members, alive or deceased, including scholarships for education, technical education, etc."

These are the objects. An Association with these objects is allowed to function very well. The real trouble comes, the real conflict comes, when this Association is tried to be converted into some sort of a trade union..

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Nobody does it.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** It is not so. My experience is not so. All the hon. members got up and said, "please show mercy on these people". I do not want to be the only hard man. I have also got a soft heart. Really speaking, soft heart is a contradiction in terms because heart means softness. But at the same time I must not be so soft as to defeat the very purpose of the Act which you have sanctioned, which the hon. House has sanctioned.

I must tell the hon. member now. lest I should forget later, that he is being very badly misinformed that people from Haryana are being banned to become members of the police force here.... (Interruptions).

श्री मधू लिमये : यह प्रखबारों में आया है, स्टेट्समैन में आया है कि केवल अल्मोड़ा से भर्ती कर रहे हैं ।

**Shri Randhir Singh:** I am very grateful to the Minister if he says that it is not so.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Naturally the Delhi Police force must have people from all over the country. You cannot say that Almora is banned or Haryana is banned. Haryana is not banned, Almora is not banned, Kerala is not banned, Madras is not banned..

**Shri Randhir Singh:** They are recruiting people from other States, but they do not recruit the people from Haryana.... (Interruptions).

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** It is utterly wrong.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : चव्हाण साहब, आप के ऑफिसर्स यहां आस पास के लोगों को जैसे पहले होता था, आस पास के लोगों की भर्ती करते थे, वह अब नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may please resume his seat.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Delhi is the Capital of the whole country. If there are people coming from all over the country, they should be welcomed.

**Shri Randhir Singh:** We are grateful to him for this announcement. (Interruptions).

**An hon. Member:** Maharashtra also?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Why not Maharashtra? There is nothing wrong in that.

I must tell my hon. friends that I know the traditions of bravery of the people of Haryana. I have got all admiration for the young men who fought for the country from Haryana; they have shown us the greatest examples. There is no question of banning any people from any particular State. I would like to make that point clear. The members of Haryana should not work under that misconception that they are being banned.

So, the point ultimately comes back to this that these rules are meant to help this Act to be more effectively administered. The rules are very necessary for that administration. The basic point is this. What do these rules which are prescribed under this Notification say? May I say that Mr. Banerjee very cleverly tried to read

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

only a part of the rules. Really speaking, what is being said and what those rules mean are that they can have those meetings which are prescribed under the Constitution—the General Meeting, the Extra-Ordinary Meeting, the General Council Meeting, the Executive Meeting and all the meetings for which they can ask permission from the I.G., Police. (Interruptions) Let me tell them that it is there that we are making a mistake. That is where the hon. Member is not understanding the principle or the spirit of Act and the function of the police force. Why should he have that concept as if there is some sort of conflict between the I.G. and the constables.

Shri Jyotrimoy Basu: Because it is there actually.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is very wrong. It is the trade unionist attitude that is coming in the way namely that there is something wrong with the employer-employee relationship. The IGP is the leader of a force. If you want to understand the significance of an organised force, you must remember that the leader is not their employer; he is their leader, and really speaking, a true leader is their first real servant; when he demands loyalty from his men it is not an one way traffic; any loyalty is never an oneway traffic; loyalty is always a two-way traffic.

श्री मधु तिमये : किसी ने भी नहीं किया ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If he expects loyalty from his men then he has to be loyal first to his men, and when I say this, I will expect that that IGP who does not give loyalty to his men and who does not try to take interest in the problems of his force does not deserve to be the IGP, and I shall certainly look into those aspects..

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In that case, why not put the IGP behind the bars?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no question of putting anyone behind the bars. But I shall have to put behind the bars—unfortunately I have no power to do that—those who had misled the police force in Delhi. It is no use merely getting up here and saying that we should put that man or this man behind the bars. If we are sincere in keeping a police force or a security force, then really speaking it has to be maintained ultimately on the sense of discipline; a sense of duty, and a sense of loyalty, not of the individuals as such but of the force as a whole; I do not want them to be individually loyal to me; I do not want them to be individually loyal to any particular officer I want them individually to be loyal to the country and to their country. That is the main thing. Ultimately it comes to this. I shall have to take care of two things. The first is that under no circumstances under this Act will the police force be allowed to have trade union activities, because I shall be failing in my duty if I allow them to have those trade union activities. The second thing is that I shall have to take care to see that this association, the forum which is meant for the ventilation of their grievances is genuinely worked.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अगर मीटिंग बगैरह करने के बाद कोई भी आउटलेट न रहे, उनकी मांगें पूरी न की जायें, तो फिर उनके सामने कौन सा रास्ता है, वह बताइये। आपने मीटिंग की व्यवस्था की, वह ठीक है, लेकिन कई साल तक वे मांग करते रहे और कुछ न हो, तब वह क्या करें ?

श्री यशवन्त राव बघाण : उस का रास्ता यह हाउस है, उस का रास्ता मैं हूँ, उसका रास्ता, इस हाउस में जो प्रतिनिधि बैठे हैं, वे हैं।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I think the hon Minister has misunderstood the

point. Some safety valve is needed in case that forum fails. My submission is that he is trying to stop that safety valve, which is not good.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No, that is not so. That is exactly what I am trying to argue about, and that is what I am trying to convey to him. Unfortunately he is not getting that point. What can I do about it?

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** What is that point?

**Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur):** What is that elusive point?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not know. He will have to find that out. My mind is clear about this. Under this Act, I am enjoined by this House to see that the police force and the security forces do not have any trade union activity. At the same time, this Act has enjoyed on me to see that they have a forum where they can express their grievances and I am I am committed to that position.

These rules are only meant to work the Act effectively and efficiently. So, these rules are very much necessary. There is just one more point and I have nothing to add. Shri Limaye had raised the question of some inconsistency and so on. There is no inconsistency in that. Really speaking, under article 33 this Act had to be passed because it is only under an Act of Parliament that some such restriction on the fundamental rights could be placed. The Act itself makes it clear that the respective States are free to start the working of the act or the commencement of the Act according to their own light. But certainly the Central Government have authority to commence operation of this Act for the Union Territories. This is exactly what we have done. I am sure he is not convinced, because he never gets convinced. But this can very well be agitated, if he wants, in the Supreme

Court. I cannot say anything more on that.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** खोसला कमीशन के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया, उसको कब यहां रख रहे हैं ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I have said many times in this hon. House that the recommendations of the Khosla Commission are under examination.

**Some hon. Members:** How long?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** It will take some time, because when we have to consider the financial implications in so far as a particular force is concerned—if it was merely a question of an individual, I can understand it—we have to examine the repercussions they will have on the service conditions of the State Police force and on the armed forces. Those aspects have to be gone into. But I would assure this hon. House that I will try to expedite it; it will be done as soon as possible.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** 12 अगस्त से पहले रखिये ।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I cannot assure him that it can be done before 12th August.

**Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsour):** Is he waiting for the price level to come down?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I stand by the statement I have made here. The Khosla Commission Report will be laid on the Table along with the decision of Government.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** How soon?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Banerjee.

**श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी ( कानपुर ) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बड़े गौर से जो जवाब श्री गृह मंत्री जी ने दिया, उसको सुना



[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

और मैं उन को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर बाकी उन्होंने उन बातों का जवाब दिया होता तो मैं अहसान फरामोश नहीं हूँ, उन का अहसान मानता। इस लिये सब से पहले मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सूबे की सरकारों को जो पावर है, उस के ऊपर जो हमला हुआ है, वह बिल्कुल गलत है। उन्होंने समझाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अगर वह इस को पढ़ें....

"No member of the police force shall, without the express sanction of the Central Government or prescribed authority."

यानी आर्टिकल 162 और 246, जिसको मेरे परम मित्र मधु लिमये ने पढ़ा था, अगर वह पढ़े तो मैं समझता हूँ कि—मान लीजिये आज उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री चरण सिंह जी हैं, मान लीजिये कल मैं मुख्य मंत्री हो जाऊँ, तो विश्वास रखिये मैं वही कहूँगा कि जो मेरे हुकूम हैं, जो संविधान के अन्तर्गत मुझे मिले हैं, उन का हनन हो जाय, या उन पर कुआराघात हो जाय, यह मैं नहीं चाहूँगा क्योंकि, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज आप देख रहे हैं कि ग्राम तौर से जहाँ भी कांग्रेसी हुकूमतें हैं, गिरती चली जा रही है, आज ग्राम तौर से चाहे दिल्ली हो या कानपुर, लोग यही कहते हैं कि—भोपाल में कांग्रेसी हारी है, अब दिल्ली की बारी है। इस लिये सूबे की सरकारें, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश की नान कांग्रेसी सरकार हो, बंगाल की हो या केरल की हो, वे कभी नहीं चाहेंगी कि उनके हुकूम को छीना जाय, वहाँ पर एक ऐसा कानून पास कर के, फिर उसके क्लिष्ट बनाकर, जो कि न कान्फ्रेंट लिस्ट में है और न सूबे की लिस्ट में है, उन पर लागू करना चाहते हैं यह गलत है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात, अभी तक इस चीज का जवाब नहीं आया कि खोसला कमेटी की सिफारिशें कब लागू होंगी। मैं इस लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि पुलिस वालों की तकदीर से जस्टिस खोसला ने कुछ ऐसी सिफारिशें दे दी हैं जो कि उनके हितों की हिफाजत करती हैं, कहीं वेज-फीज के झगड़े में पुलिसवालों तो नहीं आ रहे हैं। अगर यह झगड़ा ऐसा है कि चन्हाण साहब मानें और मोरारजी साहब न मानें तब हम क्या इस में कर सकते हैं। आप विश्वास मानिये कि आजकल मंत्रिमण्डल के फैसले ही कुछ ऐसे हो रहे हैं और कभी कभी तो मुझे ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि यह मंत्रिमण्डल नहीं है बल्कि पिब जी की वारात है। पता नहीं कौन मंत्री क्या कहता है, क्या ख्याल करता है और पता नहीं किस के दिल में क्या है...

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: कहूँगा कि मेहरबानी करके जितनी ये सिफारिशें हैं इनको लागू कर दीजिये और जो लोग गिरफ्तार हैं उनको छोड़ दीजिये।

अब आई० जा० के बारे में कहा गया है कि यह उनके नजर हैं। वहीं ठीक है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर पुलिस का सन्धा चल सकता है तो इस ही तरीकों से चल सकती है। एक तो जो प्रेरण किया करते थे। उस तरीके से चल सकती है या ही हायर एण्ड फायर के तरीके से चल सकती है और दूसरा तरीका यह है कि भाईचारा बरता जाए। उस में अनुशासन तो अवश्य होना चाहिये। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि पुलिस में अनुशासन तो होना जरूर चाहिये और अगर पुलिस और मिसटरी में अनुशासन नहीं हुआ तो

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देश कहीं का नहीं रहेगा। देश का तब क्या बनेगा, कोई कुछ नहीं कह सकता है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ आप यह भी देखें कि क्या कभी आपने सोचा है कि आई० जी० की और मामूली पुलिस वाले की तनखाह में फर्क कितना है, जो आफिसर हैं उनकी और इनकी सर्विस कंडिशन में फर्क कितना है, रूने के लिए जो इनको लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है, इन दोनों में फर्क कितना है, वे तो बंगलोज में रहते हैं और ये कहाँ रहते हैं क्या इसको आपने कभी देखा है और इसके बारे में सोचा है। बोलने चलने में फर्क कितना है, बच्चों की जो तालीम है, इसमें फर्क कितना है। इस वक्त आप देखें कि बच्चे स्कूलों में भरती हो रहे हैं। लेकिन हालत क्या है, किताबें कितनी मंहगी हैं और कितनी ज्यादा हैं। किताबों का वजन तो तेरह सेर होता है लेकिन बच्चे का वजन बारह सेर होता है। यह तो शिक्षा की हालत है।

इस वास्ते मैं कहूँगा कि मेहरबानी करके उन लोगों को जो जेलों में बन्द हैं, आप छोड़ें उनके खिलाफ जो मुकदमे दायर हैं उनको वापिस लें। आप सोचें कि जब हम ने जबदस्त ग्रंथेज से लड़ाई लड़ी थी और उससे लड़ाई लड़ी थी जो कि साम्राज्यवाद का प्रतीक था और देश में जब आई० एन० ए० के सिपाहियों और अफसरों का ट्रायल हुआ था तो क्या उनको छोड़ा नहीं गया था, क्या वे छूटे नहीं थे? उसी आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस के लोगों ने मान लो दो मिनट के लिए कि कुछ गलती को, उनसे कुछ कसूर हुआ, किताबी इज्जत उन्होंने ले डाला और चव्हाण साहब को कोठी के बाहर प्रदर्शन किया लेकिन आप उनको माफ कर दें। उनके बाल बच्चों का तो ख्याल करें। मैं तो सरदारी लाल से कहा था कि आई० जी० के पास जाओ और अपने आप को गिरफ्तार करा लो, तुम्हारी जरूर बेल हो जाएगी, लेकिन बेल नहीं हुई। मैं निवेदन

करता हूँ कि जिन प्रजातांत्रिक उसूलों की बिना पर आप आप और हम यहां बैठे हैं, उन्हीं उसूलों की बिना पर आप उनकी तरफ भी देखें, और खाली अनुशासन के नाम से पुलिस के उन हुकमरानों की मदद करने की कोशिश न करें जो चाहते हैं कि इनको दबा जाय। जो उनके छोटे छोटे बच्चे हैं उनकी मुस्कुराहट को कायम रखने के लिए उनको आप छोड़ें ताकि वे बाहर आएँ और चव्हाण साहब का शुक्रिया अदा करें। आप हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के और हिन्दुस्तान के जम्हूरी उसूलों के प्रतीक हैं इन्हीं उसूलों की बिना पर मैं आपसे इन्हीं प्रति सहानुभूति दिखाने की अपील करता हूँ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

This House resolves that in pursuance of subsection (2) of section 6 of the Police-Force (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966, the Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Rules, 1966, published in the Gazette of India by notification No. G.S.R. 1892, dated the 12th December, 1966 and laid on the Table of the House on the 5th April, 1967, be annulled.

"This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

The motion was negatived.

17.53 hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

## ATROCITIES ON BUDDHIST MINORITIES IN EAST PAKISTAN

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Before we take up the Half-an-hour discussion, I would like to inform the House that a Calling Attention matter by Shri Samar Guha included in today's List of Business was not taken up after the Question Hour to-day as the mem-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

ber was not present in the House when the item was reached and the Speaker called out his name. A few minutes later the Member came into the House and some Members requested the Speaker to take up the item since the Member had gone out of the House just for a minute or so. The Speaker, however, declined to go back to the business which had been passed over. A suggestion was then made that this item might be taken up at a later hour or date. The Speaker agreed to consider that. Thereafter the Member saw the Speaker and explained to him the reasons for his short absence. While reiterating his decision that the House should not go back to an item of business passed over and also that the business in the name of the absent Member will not be taken up out of place, the Speaker has as a special case agreed to permit this item to be taken up now.

Shri Samar Guha may now call the attention of the Minister.

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): I call the attention of the External Affairs Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Atrocities on Buddhist minorities in East Pakistan, destruction of an ancient Buddhist Vihar of Rajanagar in Chittagong district and murder of its chief priest."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think you would have read the statement. It need not be read out by the Minister now. Let him lay it on the Table and then you may put your question.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

Government have informed this House on a number of occasions of the unhappy lot of the religious

minorities in Pakistan. The Buddhist community in that country was no exception. The Hon'ble Members may be aware that as a result of communal riots in East Pakistan during January-February, 1964, quite a few thousand of the Chakma Buddhists who lived in the Chittagong Hill Tracts in East Pakistan crossed over into the Mizo Hills in India. More recently, in April, 1967, there were reports in the press of a communal riot in Cox Bazar sub-Division of the Chittagong District, in East Pakistan, in which the houses of the Buddhist locality were burnt down and a large number of Buddhists were killed. This incident was officially denied by the Pakistan authorities. However, the Government had reasons to believe that the newspaper reports were correct. A question on this subject was answered in this House on 10-7-1967.

As regards the reported murder of the 75-year old chief Buddhist priest of the Chakma community, on 5th July this year, the Government have come across a news-item published in the Morning News, Dacca, of 13-7-1967, according to which Chakma Raj Guru Ven. Dharmaratna Mahathero Binoy Disharad, a renowned Buddhist monk and High Priest of Rajanagar Rajvihar in the district of Chittagong, was assassinated by some dacoits at the Raj Vihar on the mid-night of July 5, 1967. The Government have not received any information regarding the reported destruction of an ancient Buddhist Vihar at Rajanagar. No reports of migration of Buddhists to India as a result of these incidents have been received.

I may mention here that under the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement of 1950, the Government of Pakistan have solemnly agreed to ensure to the minorities throughout its territory complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, and full sense of security in respect of life, property and personal honour. It is a responsibility which the Government of Pakistan owes to its own nationals.

**Shri Samar Guha:** In the statement made by the External Affairs Minister he has stated quoting the Morning News, Dacca that the priest was assassinated by some dacoits. It is not correct. Secondly, it is stated that the government have not received any information regarding the reported destruction of the ancient Buddhist Vihar. It is also not correct. With your permission, I will place on the Table a paper called Jagaran....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Whatever your information is, you put a question on the basis of that information. You are permitted to put a question. I will not allow the other documents to be placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri Samar Guha:** The question is (a) whether with a view to work out two objectives of the Pindi Plan, firstly to make infiltration route of the Naga and Mizo hostiles to their training camps in the Chittagong Hill Tract area safe and secure and secondly to mischievously confuse the vigorous autonomy movement of the East Pak. people against Pindi domination by spreading communal passion atrocities on Buddhist minorities had been committed and recently intensified by Pro-Ayub elements to squeeze out the Chakma people totally from this strategic area of Hill Chittagong and (b) whether the Chakma community of the Chittagong Hill Tract Area which is situated adjacent to Assam and Tripura, constituted 97 per cent of the local population at the time of partition and whether nearly 37,000 Chakma have been squeezed out since partition....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It will be difficult for the Minister to follow so many questions and then answer them. I am unable to follow the question.

**Shri Samar Guha:** One man, one question... and (c) whether the Government of India will make an effort

to mobilise world opinion, particularly of the Buddhist countries at present, against politically motivated atrocities engineered by Pro-Ayub elements on the Buddhist and other minorities of East Pakistan?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister may answer one question.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** May I take the last question which is a very important question: whether we mobilised world public opinion against what is happening in Pakistan. We have informed all the Buddhist countries of Southeast Asia about what is happening to the Buddhist minority in Pakistan. By a curious irony Pakistan has decided to call an international Buddhist conference in Dacca in 1968. We have drawn the attention of the Buddhist countries that this is merely window dressing and we have pointed out to them how the Buddhist minority has been treated. As far as we are concerned, we have mobilised public opinion.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will take up the half-an-hour discussion.

17.59 hrs.

#### SCARCITY OF SUGARCANE\*

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, गन्ने की कीमत और चीनी की कमी से संबंधित अपनी चर्चा को प्रारम्भ करते हुए खाद्य मंत्री से आपके द्वारा मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न को ले कर संसद में कई बार प्रश्नों के रूप में और कई बार चर्चाओं के रूप में यह बात सामने आई है लेकिन दुख है कि अभी तक इस का कोई सन्तोषजनक समाधान नहीं हो सका है। 1965-66 में इस देश में लगभग 32 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था। तब ऐसा लगता था कि देश चीनी के संबंध में आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएगा क्योंकि जहाँ एक भारतवर्ष में चीनी की खपत का संबंध है लगभग 28 लाख टन की ही हमारी आवश्यक-

\*Half-an-hour discussion.

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

ता थी। विदेशों को भी तब भारत सरकार ने अपना चीनी का बाजार बनाने के लिए कुछ निर्यात प्रारम्भ किया जिससे शायद चौदह पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन भी भारत को हुआ। लेकिन सरकार की अदूरदर्शी नीति का परिणाम यह हुआ कि 1966-67 में चीनी का उत्पादन 32 लाख टन से घट कर केवल 21 लाख टन रह गया। इससे खाने के लिए जो देश की अपनी खपत थी उस में सात लाख टन की कमी हो गई। और विदेशी बाजार भी हमारे हाथों में रह पायेगा, यह भी संदिग्ध हो गया है।

18 hrs.

सरकार की गलत नीतियों का क्या दुष्परिणाम हुआ है, इसका एक उदाहरण यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने को उपज धीरे-धीरे कम होती चली जा रही है। सरकार द्वारा दिये गये आंकड़े स्पष्ट रूप से यह बताते हैं कि 1965 में अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में 25 लाख एकड़ जमीन में गन्ना बोया जाता था, लेकिन सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण 1966 में गन्ने का क्षेत्र घट कर 20 लाख एकड़ रह गया और इस समय 1967 में केवल 15 लाख एकड़ जमीन में गन्ना बोया गया है। इस से आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि अगर सरकार ने गन्ने की कीमत के संबंध में कोई बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण निर्णय नहीं लिया, तो आगे चल कर स्थिति और कितनी भयावह होने जा रही है। अगर पिछले साल जैसी स्थिति रही और सरकार ने समय रहते गन्ने की कीमत के संबंध में कोई घोषणा नहीं की, तो मेरा अनुमान है कि इस साल सारे देश में कुल मिला कर अधिक से अधिक दस या बारह लाख टन चीनी बन पायेगी।

इसका क्या दुष्परिणाम होगा? सब से पहला नुक्सान तो यह होगा कि सरकार को चीनी हे करों द्वारा लगभग चालीस, पचास करोड़ रुपये की जो आय होती है, वह सारी आय उस के हाथों से जाती रहेगी। दूसरा नुक्सान यह होगा कि देश में आगे से अधिक चीनी के कारखाने बन्द हो जायेंगे और पचास हजार से ले कर सत्तर हजार तक मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे। तीसरा नुक्सान यह होगा कि एक ओर तो देश में खाने के लिए चीनी नहीं मिलेगी और दूसरी ओर विदेशी बाजार भी हमारे हाथों से जाता रहेगा। चीनी नुक्सान यह होगा कि देश में चीनी के संबंध में जो काला बाजार और चोर बाजारी चल पड़ी है, उस को स्वभाविक रूप से प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

18.02 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair].

इस संबंध में मैं तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। गन्ने की कीमत पर और कहाँ बेचा जाये, यह निर्णय करने का अधिकार गन्ने के उत्पादक किसान को दिया जाये और सरकार को इस के बीच में नहीं आना चाहिए। दो, चीनी पर से कंट्रोल हटा दिया जाये। तीन, अगर सरकार गन्ने की कीमत निर्धारित भी करती है, तो वे इस प्रकार के लगते-भिड़ने भाव हों कि गुड़, खंडसारी और चीनी मिलों को जो गन्ना दिया जाये, उस के भावों में कोई विशेष भेद नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर सरकार इन व्यावहारिक सुझावों को मान लेती है, तो मेरा निश्चित मत है कि इस साल ही कम से कम पन्चम लाख टन तक चीनी का उत्पादन हो सकता है और इस संबंध में देश के सामने जो गम्भीर संकट खड़ा हो गया है, वह टल सकता है।

मेरे कुछ मित्र कहेंगे कि अगर चीनी पर से कंट्रोल हटा दिया जाये, तो चीनी के दाम और उंचे चले जायेंगे, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि

भाज चीनी के दाम बाजार में क्या हैं। कंट्रोल हटाने का परिणाम यह होगा कि काले बाजार में चीनी के दाम कम हो जायेंगे—वे ऊपर जाने वाले नहीं हैं आप जानते ही होंगे कि भाज चीनी में किस किस प्रकार की मिलावट की जाती है। आप ने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा होगा कि चीनी में खेतों में डाली जाने वाली खाद तक भी मिलाई जाने लगी है। अगर चीनी पर से नियंत्रण हटा दिया जाये, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार हो सकता है।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि केवल उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा और पंजाब की राज्य सरकारी ने ही नहीं, बल्कि जिन अन्य राज्यों में भी गन्ने की पैदावार होती है, उन सभी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कई बार अनुरोध किया है कि गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाई जाये, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने कानों में तेल डाले हुए पड़ी है और कहती है कि समय आने पर हम इस बारे में घोषणा करेंगे, मानो कोई इस से भी अधिक विषय स्थिति उत्पन्न होगी, जब सरकार इस संबंध में विचार करेगी।

आपको यह जान कर दुख होगा कि 1947-48 में गन्ने का भाव दो रुपये मन था और पिछले साल, जब कि महंगाई आसमान को छू रही है और सब वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ गए हैं, उसका भाव 2 रुपये 6 आने से लेकर 2 रुपये 8 आने तक पहुँचा। क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि क्या इन बीस सालों में बाकी चीजों के दाम भी इसी अनुपात से बढ़े हैं? जयदि नहीं, तो फिर गन्ने के उत्पादन, के गले पर क्यों विशेष रूप से छुरी रखी जाती है और उस के साथ यह अन्याय क्यों किया जाता है?

आप को यह भी जान कर कष्ट होगा कि पिछले साल जब कि गन्ने का भाव ड़ाई रुपये मन था, तब गन्ने के ऊपर के जो हरे पत्ते, हरे झल्ले, बैलों और पशुओं के खाने के काम आते हैं, उनका भाव पीने तीन रुपये मन था। साथ सूखी लकड़ी का मन पाँच रुपया मन

है और किसान ठंड और पाले में खड़े हो कर जो गन्ना तैयार करता है, उस का भाव ड़ाई रुपये मन है। क्या यह सरकार का न्याय है? जब लगान में वृद्धि हो गई है, सिंचाई की दरें बढ़ गई हैं और खाद के दाम बढ़ गए हैं, तब गन्ने की कीमत न बढ़े यह किसान के साथ सरासर अन्याय है।

मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार को कहना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने की कीमत के संबंध में जो सिद्धान्त और नियम इंडोनेशिया और मैक्सिको की सरकारों ने अपनाए हुए हैं, उसी प्रकार के सिद्धान्त भारत सरकार को भी अपनाने चाहिए। मैक्सिको गवर्नमेंट का नियम है कि जब किसान गन्ना ले कर मिल के दरवाजे पर पहुँचता है, तो गन्ने का पचास प्रतिशत मूल्य उस को दे दिया जाता है। बाद में जब चीनी बाजार में आती है, तो उस के अनुपात से पचास प्रतिशत मूल्य किसान को दे दिया जाता है। इस से किसान को संतोष होता है।

श्री रफी अहमद किदवाई जब भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्री थे, तो इन्होंने इसी आधार पर यह नारा लगाया था : जितने रुपये मन चीनी, उतने आने मन गन्ना। उसके अनुसार अगर भाज चीनी का भाव अस्सी रुपये मन है, तो गन्ने का भाव पाँच रुपये मन होना चाहिये। सरकार एक ओर तो यह चाहती है कि देश में चीनी और गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़े, लेकिन दूसरी ओर वह किसान के साथ अन्याय भी करना चाहती है, जिस से किसान को किसी प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन न मिले।

मैं यह सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ कि जब किसान गन्ना लेकर मिल पर जाता है, तो उसको नगद दाम के साथ साथ उसका कुछ भाग चीनी के रूप में देना चाहिये। किसान गन्ने का मूल उत्पादक है और उसके के गन्ने की चीनी बनती है, लेकिन अपने

## [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

लकड़-लकड़ी के विवाह के भ्रमसर पर जब उसको एक बोरा या दस, बीस सेर चीनी के लिए तहसीलदार या कस्बदार के दरवाजे पर जाना पड़ता है, तो उस समय उसको भास्वर्य होता है कि गन्ना तो मैं पैदा करता हूँ, लेकिन चीनी के लिए मुझे दर दर मारा मारा फिरना पड़ता है। इस लिए सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि किसान को अपने गन्ने के नकद दाम का कुछ निश्चित प्रतिशत चीनी के रूप में दिया जाये।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि यह सदन बराबर तीन महीने से कृषि मंत्री के कानों में यह आवाज दोहराता रहा है कि गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाया जाये, और चीनी पर से कंट्रोल हटाया जाये तो मुझे विश्वास है कि टम चर्चा के बाद सरकार इस प्रश्न को और ज्यादा नहीं टालेगी, देश की स्थिति को और नहीं बिगड़ने देगी और गन्ने के भाव को थोड़ी रफ़ी अहमद क़िदवाई के इस सिद्धांत के अनुसार तय कर देगी कि जितने रुपये मन चीनी का भाव है, उतने आने मन गन्ने का भाव होना चाहिये।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : श्रीमान्, चीनी मिलों के मालिक और उनकी एसोसियेशन बराबर गवर्नमेंट को यह कह रही है कि गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाना चाहिये। किसान की तरफ से भी बाकायदा यह आवाज उठाई जा रही है कि उसके खून और पसीने के पैदा की गई उपज को सूखी लकड़ी और दूसरी किस्म की चीजों से भी कम कीमत पर खरीदा जा रहा है और उसके साथ इसके समान कीमत पर खरीदा जा रहा है।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब मिल मालिक और किसान दोनों इस बात पर सहमत हैं कि गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाया जाये, तो फिर गन्ने का मूल्य क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया जाता है और सरकार उस पर विचार क्यों नहीं करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकारों ने भी गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिए लिखा है। यदि सरकार की ओर से यह कहा जाये कि चीनी और महंगी हो जायेगी, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह तो अब भी महंगी बिक रही है। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार चीनी को सस्ता करना चाहती है, तो वह एक तो एक्साइज ड्यूटी को कम करे, जो कि बहुत हैवी है, और दूसरे, किसान को उसके गन्ने का अधिक से अधिक मूल्य दिलाने की व्यवस्था करे, क्योंकि वह डिजर्व करता है कि उस को अपनी उपज का सही मूल्य मिले। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार चीनी का जो मूल्य निर्धारित करती है, उसका ब्रेक-अप क्या है, अर्थात् किसान का इसमें कितना हिस्सा आता है। सरकार नी या दम परसेंट रिकवरी पर दाम तय करती है। तो नी या दम परसेंट रिकवरी में किसान का कितना हिस्सा है? किसान को मालूम होना चाहिए कि चीनी का जो मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है, उस के ब्रेक-अप में उसका कितना हिस्सा है, फैक्टरी-मालिक का कितना हिस्सा है, एक्साइज का कितना हिस्सा है और बेचने वाले व्यापारी का कितना हिस्सा है।

श्री ओ० प्र० शर्मा : (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञान है कि वर्तमान समय में खंडसारी और चीनी के दामों में इतना अधिक अन्तर है कि आगे आगे वाले सीजन में किसान मिलों को गन्ना नहीं देंगे, बल्कि खुदसारी को देंगे, जिससे देश में चीनी का इतना अफ़्फ़र होगा कि हमें यह कहना पड़ेगा कि "ब्रिटीश एर, इण्डियन एर" का उल्टा हो जाएगा।

में रखते हुए गन्ने के मूल्य को तुरन्त बढ़ाने या डीकंट्रोल करने का विचार रखती है ? खांडसारी वाले लोग इसी टाइम पर गन्ने का सीढ़ा कर रहे हैं । इसलिए अगर सरकार ने गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित करने में या डीकंट्रोल करने में देर लगाई, तो दाम बढ़ाने पर भी वह गन्ना सरकार को नहीं मिलेगा । जो काश्तकार जिस से तय कर लेंगे खांडसारी वालों के साथ, उन को गन्ना उन्हें देना पड़ेगा, इसलिए क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई शीघ्र निर्णय लेने का विचार कर रही है ?

**Shri Bedabrata Barua (Kaliabor):**  
Sir, the progressive decline in the area under sugarcane shows that the cane price as it is now fixed is rather low and land is being shifted for other purposes. At the same time, I would also rather accept the proposition that even the mills are closing down—in Assam one mill has not been able to get enough supply of sugarcane—due to low recovery of sugar from the sugarcane of Bihar, U.P., Assam and other States. Will the Government consider the question of providing irrigation in these areas because irrigation has some connection with the recovery content of sugarcane? I would like to know whether the Government will provide irrigation facilities and also raise the price of sugarcane because at present it is the most uneconomic price and it would not sustain the industry. I would also like to know whether the Government is also thinking of partial decontrol because it has all its concomitants. They have said that they are considering, but I would like them to clarify the position and whether Government is thinking of devising a method for it. There are strains of high recovery cane. They are not only at the experimental stage but they have actually been obtained. I would like to know whether it is possible for the Government, while giv-

ing the incentive of higher price, to connect it with the supply to large farms of high recovery cane from where it will be supplied to all farms on the basis that if they take high recovery cane the price will be fixed at such and such a rate and there will be bonus and all that.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर):**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सुपर की डिमांड 28 लाख टन है और पिछले साल हम ने 22 लाख टन पैदा किया और अगर इसी तरह से चलता रहा तो इस साल केवल 14 लाख टन हम पैदा कर सकेंगे । इतना ही नहीं इंडस्ट्रियल अल्कोहल जो मोलेसेज से बनता है उस की भी बहुत कम पैदावार है और हमें एक्सपोर्ट करना पड़ रहा है । इस का हमारे फारेन एक्सचेंज पर भी बहुत बड़ा भार पड़ रहा है । तो इस का एक ही रास्ता है कि यह जो सुगरकेन है यह खांडसारी और गुड़ की तरफ चला जाता है और केवल 30 परसेंट सुगरकेन सुगर फैक्ट्री को मिलता है, तो जब तक सुगरकेन की कीमत हम नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, फार्मर्स को ज्यादा पैसा नहीं देंगे तब तक सुगरकेन सुगर फैक्ट्री में नहीं आयेगा । इसका एक ही रास्ता है कि आप सुगर पर से कंट्रोल हटा दीजिए । आप का प्रोपोजल है 50 परसेंट हटाने का और 50 परसेंट नहीं हटाने का उस से कन्फ्यूजन होगा । वह कोई रास्ता नहीं है । या तो आप खांडसारी, गुड़ और सुगर तीनों पर कंट्रोल करिए या तीनों को डीकंट्रोल करिए । मेरा कहना यह है कि दूसरा सुझाव ज्यादा ठीक रहेगा कि आप फार्मर्स को ज्यादा इन्सेन्टिव दीजिए, उनको ज्यादा दाम बढ़ाइए और सुगर को पूरी तरह से डीकंट्रोल करिए ।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक):** अगर इस देश को भुखमरी से बचाना है और इस



[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

देश को एक शक्तिशाली देश, मजबूत देश बनाना है तो शहरों को छोड़ कर, सरमाय-दारों को छोड़ कर, कारखानेदारों को छोड़ कर किसान की तरफ देखना पड़ेगा। किसान बावला नहीं है। किसान जाग गया है और बड़ा सयाना है। किसान कोई चीज नहीं देगा कारखानेदार को या सरकार को अगर उस को पूरे दाम नहीं मिलेंगे। यह दुकानदारों का काम है। किसान समझता है कि क्या नुकसान है क्या फायदा है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ जितना गुड डालेगा उतना ही मीठा होगा। किसानों को जितना ज्यादा पैसा देंगे उतना ही ज्यादा गन्ना वह पैदा करेंगे, उतनी ही चीनी बढ़ेगी क्योंकि जिस जमीन पर नेश्कर पैदा किया जाता है वह किसान को रुपये एक की जमीन होती है, बेहतरीन से बेहतरीन जमीन होती है, जो अच्छी से अच्छी जमीन है जिस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा खाद वह डालता है, जिस जमीन पर वह लड़ाई करता है, दिन रात पसीने से लथपथ रहता है उस में नेश्कर लगाता है। तो मेरा कहने का सिर्फ मतलब यह है कि किसान नेश्कर पैदा तब करेगा जब उस को ज्यादा कीमत आप देंगे। अगर सरकार कीमत नहीं देगी तो नेश्कर वह पैदा नहीं करेगा। देश को क्या नुकसान है उस से फारेन एक्सचेंज में या और बातों में यह सरकार देख ले। तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को जो कीमत वह मांगेगा वह कीमत सरकार देगी या नहीं या जो कास्ट वुआ, इन्वेस्टमेंट वुआ वह कीमत देगी या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात कारखाने पर किसान गाड़ी ले जाता है वहाँ उस की लूट होती है, किसान की गाड़ी में अगर 30 मन गन्ना है तो तौल में 20 मन तोला जाता है और एक गाड़ी पर दस मन का हिसाब लगायें तो हजारों गाड़ियों पर कितना उस

को यह लूटते होंगे ? नीचे चपरासी से लेकर ऊपर से ऊपर मैनेजर तक बैठे हैं, सरमायेदार बैठे हैं जो उस का हजारों मन गन्ना हर रोज हजम कर जाते हैं। तो इस की तरफ इन का ध्यान है या नहीं और अगर है तो क्या उपाय करेंगे ?

तीसरी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह ज्यादाती क्यों की जाती है ? शहरों में सारी चीनी लोग खायें और देहात की तरफ चीनी का नामों निशान नहीं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेंटर की तरफ से जो चीनी का स्टॉक रिलीज करते हैं उसमें 70 परसेंट और 75 परसेंट चीनी के लिए आप डाएरेक्ट कांफे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कि वह देहात की तरफ डाइवर्ट की जाय। यह मिनिस्टर साहब करने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं ? आखिरी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो मिलों के चारों तरफ का एरिया है दस या पन्द्रह मील का उस में जबर्दस्ती किसानों को नेश्कर मिलों को देना पड़ता है। उस के ऊपर ग्रैटचमेंट किया जाता है। अगर नहीं देते हैं तो उस को फसल ग्रैटच कर ली जाती है। यह विधान के खिलाफ है और यह ज्यादाती किसान के साथ क्यों है ? मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का डाका किसान की फसल के साथ सरकार डालने देगी या उस को रोकेंगी ? उस का कोई इलाज सरकार के पास है या नहीं ?

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, sugarcane policy has a four-fold objective. The question I want to ask is this. What is the mechanism for arriving at the price of sugarcane which should be remunerative to the farmer, which should be economical to the factory owner and which should be reasonable to the consumer? May I know how many times this mechanism of arriving at the formula of the price of sugarcane has been revised so far, and whether

the Government is going to revise it in the near future, so that the farmers, the consumers, the interests of the foreign exchange and the interests of the people who make sugar, khand-sari and gur are properly coordinated?

**Shri N. K. Somani** (Nagpur): Sir, one of the main reasons that have led to the ruin of the sugar industry is the way in which the Government of India have been temporising on this matter. The low sugarcane price and not only the natural drought but the drought of timely and purposeful policies at the Government of India level have been mainly responsible for it. I charge that there are political considerations in this matter so that there is no regulation of the clandestine and illegitimate operators of gur and khand-sari all over India to the detriment of the sugar industry just as the recent studied silence of the Government of India when not a single person of this brilliant galaxy of co-operators raised his voice against the black-mailing attitude of the Maharashtra co-operative sector when they withheld the supplies of sugar from the city of Greater Bombay for six weeks—not one of them raised their voice because there are political considerations, because the Chairman of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee is actively in it—he is the Chairman of the Maharashtra co-operative complex. I would like to ask the hon. Minister when he would rid himself and the Government of India of all political considerations and take a decision in a business like manner.

**Shri D. N. Patodia** (Jalore): The solution of the problem, in my opinion, lies in evolving a system which takes care of four principal objectives by which the farmer gets a fair price, the production that we get is the maximum, the subsidiary industries like distilleries get proper raw materials and it brings adequate revenue to the State. I believe that the main problem has arisen on account of only 30 per cent of the industry being

controlled by prices; 70 per cent of the cane is being consumed by gur and khand-sari in respect of which price of cane is not controlled. Therefore productivity has gone down, the revenue has gone down and the subsidiary industries are not getting the raw materials because the cane is diverted from sugar to khand-sari. May I know, therefore, whether Government will take into account this particular factor of 70 per cent of the sweetening agents being not controlled and if the Government finds that 100 per cent control of the sweetening agents price is not possible, Government would give a serious thought to it that it must be 100 per cent decontrol by which sugar can be produced more, excise duty can be collected and we can feed our subsidiary industries so that we may not have to import industrial alcohol which we are doing this year!

**Shri S. S. Kothari** (Mandsaur): The scarcity of sugar is the direct consequence of the halting policy which has been followed by Government during all these years. Rather than go into details, I will just submit that the legitimate way out of the impasse is to have certain integrated measures. Certain hon. Members have suggested that sugar should be decontrolled. I would submit a corollary to it. It should be partially decontrolled. The rationing system in certain cities has to be continued and sugar has to be supplied to the rationing system by the mills despite decontrol. That means, it should be restricted de-control and modified to that extent.

Secondly, the sugar factories should be encouraged to develop their own cane farms. That is a very important point.

Now I come to the most important point, and that is the question. Would the Government agree to reduce excise duty on sugar?

**Shri Ranga** (Srikakulam): That is the most important thing.

**Shri S. S. Kothari:** Would the Government agree to reduce excise duty on sugar to enable the sugar industry to pay higher prices to the sugarcane cultivators? Finally, is it possible for the Government to enforce excise duty on khandsari and gur producers?

**Shri Ranga:** No, no.

**Shri S. S. Kothari:** In my opinion these four integrated measures are necessary. Would the Government consider bringing in these four integrated measures?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that both the U.P. Government and the Bihar Government have recommended to the Central Government that the sugarcane price should be fixed at Rs. 3/- and, if so, whether the Government has taken any decision and, if not, whether they are likely to announce the decision during this session itself. I want to know whether they will come to a final decision and stop swinging between control and de-control like this. Let them come to some final decision.

**श्री श्रीधर गौयल (चण्डीगढ़):** सभापति महोदय आज सरकार की गलत नीतियों का यह परिणाम है कि उपभोक्ताओं और गन्ने के उत्पादकों को बली का बकरा इस लिए बनाया जा रहा है कि हमें विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के लिए सक्सिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर चीनी दूसरे देशों को भेजनी पड़ती है उस के कारण आज हम दोनों का गला छेदा जा रहा है। मैं जनना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करेगी और विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के लिये दूसरी वस्तुओं के लिए मंडियां तलाश करेगी तथा चीनी का निर्यात बन्द कर के गन्ने का निरख बढ़ायेगी तथा जो चीनी के उपभोक्ता हैं उन के लिये चीनी के भाव कम करने की नीति पर विचार करेगी ?

**Shri Sheo Narain (Basti):** Allow me to put a question, Sir.

**Mr. Chairman:** His name is neither in the list nor he has sent any chit to me. Still he is so impatient.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** We are maintaining the quorum here . . . (Interruption).

**Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur):** Sugarcane is a tropical crop. In the south which is more tropic, even with our best effort, we are able to get about 50 to 60 tonnes per acre whereas with the best efforts of the Central Government in the north, they are able to get only 15 to 20 tonnes per acre. I am really in sympathy with the sugarcane growers in the north. According to me, the issue varies with different regions and the Government has, of late, realised it. They have appointed a committee to go into the problem of sugarcane industries in the South and in Deccan. I have recently read in the papers that the committee has submitted its report. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the recommendations of that committee and whether they are going to implement those recommendations.

**श्री तुलसी दास जाधव (बारामती):** सभापति महोदय मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उत्पादक किसान की तरफ न देखते हुए दूसरे अनुत्पादकों की फिफ्ट सरकार हमेशा पहले से देखती है जिसेके कारण आज हर चीज का गन्ना, शक्कर, कपास—उत्पादन कम हो रहा है। काश्मेकार गन्ना गुड़ बनाने में इस्तेमाल करतीने लगे हैं।

दूसरे लोग अपनी यूनियन (संघ) को ताकत से सरकार से झगड़ते हैं, उन से सरकार डरती है लेकिन जो प्रामाणिक तौर पर रात दिन मेहनत कर के देश को उत्पादन देते हैं, ऐसे किसानों के साथ सरकार नहीं चलना चाहती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक सरकार रिकवरी में 9.4 बेस के लिये 2 रु० 12 पैसा देती थी, अब काश्तकारों की मांग है कि उस बेस को

8.4 माना जाय और जिस तरह 9.4 के ऊपर 0.1 के लिये डेढ़ पैसा देती थी, अब डेढ़ पैसे के बजाय 8.6 पैसा दिया जाये।

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Minister.

**Shri V. Krishnamoorthi** (Cuddalore): Sir, allow me to put a question.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** Sir, I also want to put a question.

**Mr. Chairman:** The rules do not allow it. I was quite lenient. I allowed even those who sent me chits during the course of the speech of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. Kindly honour the procedure also.

**Shri Sheo Narain** rose—

**Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:** I will put a question after Shri Sheo Narain.

**Mr. Chairman:** Even his name is not there.

**श्री शिवनारायण :** सभापति महोदय मैं आपका बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं इस गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ।

**सभापति महोदय :** मैंने अवसर नहीं दिया है। आपका नाम नहीं है।

**श्री शिवनारायण :** तो फिर न पूछूँ ?

**सभापति महोदय :** फिर किसी वक्त देख लेंगे।

**Shri V. Krishnamoorthi** rose—

**Mr. Chairman:** His name is not there.

The Minister may reply.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I am thankful to the hon. Member, Shastriji, for raising this discussion because the hon.

members in this House as well as the public outside are concerned over the supply of sugar. That is because there have been some difficulties in the supply of sugar during the last few months. Though the discussion has been very brief, a wide field has been covered; various aspects of the sugar policy have been referred to by the hon. members.....

**Mr. Chairman:** There are a number of questions which are not within the scope of the point raised by Shastriji and which are also not within his jurisdiction. I would, therefore, request the Minister to be brief and answer those questions which are within the cognizance of his Ministry.

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** I shall be very brief. I will finish my reply within three or four minutes. I do not want to take the time of the House.

I was referring to the point that the observations made by the hon. members today on the floor of the House would be useful to us in formulating our policies. There has been a criticism that there has been some delay in announcing the Government's policy in regard to sugarcane and sugar, in general. I quite agree and concede that there has been some delay. But being a federal State, naturally we have to go through the consultation process; we have to consult the State Governments. We were awaiting their replies. We also consulted the Chief Ministers. Being an economic decision of considerable importance, we have to give a considerable thought to this matter. I am sure that, in the near future, the decision would be announced. I hope that it should be possible to announce the decision of the Government in the current session of the Parliament.

**Mr. Shastri** referred to some important aspects of the sugarcane problems and the sugar problems. He referred to the steep fall in acreages.

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

The figures which he produced are true because they are also corroborated by the information which has been conveyed to us by the various State Governments. He particularly referred to the steep fall in the acreage in U.P. He tried to blame the Government that the Government did not formulate an appropriate policy and that was why there had been a steep fall in acreage. I do not at all agree with the contention of the hon. Member because the facts belie that contention. We pursued a very appropriate sugarcane price policy during the last few years and that is why, the cane acreages went on increasing. For instance, I may refer here to an observation of the Agricultural Prices Commission. They say:

"Besides, over the period 1952-53 to 1964-65, the acreage under sugarcane in the country increased at the compound rate of 4.03% per annum while the corresponding increase under foodgrains was only 0.98%."

That means that the cane acreage increased at a faster rate than the acreage under foodgrains. This shows that the price policy with regard to cane was more advantageous to the farmers. That is why we thought that the cane acreage should not exceed 65 lakhs of acres by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, but in fact, in the year 1964-65 itself, we reached the figure of 67 lakh acres in the country. When we are passing through a very difficult situation, it would not be to our advantage to allow a considerable acreage of land to come under sugarcane cultivation. Of course, I do agree that the sugar industry is a very important industry and it comes next to the textile industry in our country and about a lakh and a quarter employees are employed in this industry and millions of our farmers depend on the sugar industry. I could see that unless we have an appropriate sugarcane

price policy it will not be possible for us to ensure adequate supplies of cane to the sugar factories. All along, our approach has been to see that the sugarcane growers are paid a remunerative price, and I am quite sure that whatever the decision of the Government may be in detail, we shall see that a remunerative price is announced and by and large the sugarcane growers would be satisfied with the sugarcane price which will be announced by Government.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : कब करेंगे ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have already referred to that.

Shri S. S. Kothari: What about decontrol, partial or complete?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: There have been various suggestions about decontrol, partial decontrol, restriction on Khandsari and jaggery etc. All these suggestions have been made by the various State Governments also. But the difficulties are inherent in the situation. For instance, one of the suggestions was that there should be a ban on movement of jaggery from the surplus States. The deficit States have their own difficulties and they say that if there is a ban on movement of jaggery then those deficit States where jaggery is not produced will have difficulties. All these factors will have to be taken into consideration.

Moreover, there are strong inflationary tendencies in the country which also have got to be borne in mind. We have been supplying sugar at controlled price to the vulnerable sections in the urban areas. If all of a sudden we decontrol sugar, it will affect those people and the cost of living index would also increase. So, we have to take all these factors into consideration.

I may submit that all the suggestions made by hon. Members will be

policy which will be formulated and announced by Government will be in the wider national interest and in the interest of the growers and consumers etc. I think I have dealt with all the points....

**Shri Anantrao Patil:** What about the allegation made by Shri N. K. Somani about the co-operative sector in Maharashtra?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** I need not go into those details. I would only refer to Shri Bedabrata Barua's point that sugar factories were....

**Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:** What about the report of the committee?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** The report is under active consideration. We are considering it.

**Shri Randhir Singh:** What about sugar to the villages where about 30 to 40 crores of people live?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** It is only recently that we had received that report. We shall examine that report in consultation with other Ministries and we shall come to a decision.

**18.38 hrs.**

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 3, 1967/Sravana 12, 1889 (Saka).